Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,595—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1899.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd April |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | ..... | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5227 | W. Wheler | 6th May, |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. Denny | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | ..... | 27th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7969 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd June. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. Denny | 10th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 17th " |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | ..... | 24th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. Gordon | 1st July. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. Denny | 8th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5227 | W. Wheler | 15th " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | L. Wibmer | 22nd " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 29th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | J. Morovich | 4,212 | 1st May 1899. |
| * GISELA | F. Hosca | 4,260 | 1st June 1899. |

* Saloon Passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 7th May 1899. |
| MARQUIS MACQUEHEM | C. Androvich | 4,409 | 7th June 1899. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellon | 4,351 | 7th July 1899. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellon | 4,351 | 22nd April 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 19, 1899.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 20th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 25th April.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 9th May, 1899 |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Negre | 6th June 1899 |
| LAOS | 6,357 | Flandin | 4th July 1899 |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 1st Aug. 1899 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 29th Aug. 1899 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 4,707 | Le Coispellier | 26th Sept. 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about, |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONKIN | 6,246 | Vaquier | 4th May, 1899 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th April, 1899.

### HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

| BOMBAY, | KARACHI, |
|---|---|
| Esplanade Road. | Bunder Road. |

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HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SINGERBROOK.

BOARD (including room and attendance rom one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

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SHIPPED BY

P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

| | Cash. Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. a. | Credit. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTES ST. EULALIE.....Per doz. | 11 0 | 6 0 | 12 4 | 6 12 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand" " | 12 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 7 14 |
| BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux" " | 12 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 7 14 |
| PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" " | 15 0 | 8 4 | 16 12 | 9 4 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour" " | 18 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 11 4 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour" " | 26 0 | 14 0 | 29 0 | 15 12 |
| GRAVES (White Bordeaux) " | 20 8 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 14 0 |
| CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" " | 34 0 | 20 8 | 38 0 | 23 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet" " | 41 8 | 23 0 | 46 8 | 26 0 |

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

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Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

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ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

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THE QUEEN'S HALL
LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
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ARE UNSURPASSED.

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PATENT ICE SAFES.
WINE AND FOOD REFRIGERATORS.
IN ALL SIZES, VARIOUS PRICES.

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. These Refrigerators can be placed anywhere without experiencing the slightest influence from the heat. These are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined, moveable grates, and brass taps.

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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. |
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| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb. | 2 0 0 | ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb. | 1 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... " | 1 12 0 | PEKOE..... " | 0 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... " | 1 8 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG..... " | 0 12 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... " | 1 4 0 | SOUCHONG..... " | 0 10 |

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1837.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

### EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

### INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

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|---|---|
| Esplanade Road. | Bunder Road. |

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

### WANTED.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED a COMMANDER for the Rangoon Pilot Vessel "GUIDE". Candidates must hold a Master's or Mate's certificate of the Board of Trade, or an Indian or Colonial certificate. Applications must be accompanied by a medical certificate, including a certificate of eyesight, certificate of birth and certificates of service, and will be received by the Deputy Conservator up to 4th May, 1899.

Salary Rs. 400 a month, plus Rs. 20 mess allowance only. No other allowances will be admissible.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, 8th April, 1899.

### MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 14 |
| Solders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Morvillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel guaze caps. Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles from Rs. 6 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### BOOKS TO BUY.

THE STANDARD BEARER.
By S. R. CROCKETT.
Paper, Re. 1-12; Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

"Mr. Crockett has treated his story with all that fund of emphasis and conviction which he has previously shown himself to be possessed of, and the tale ought to be read with great interest."—"Glasgow Herald."

"Told with a great deal of that undeniable charm" which marked "The Raiders."—"Illustrated London News."

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Love among the Lions, Re. 1-12.
A Charming little Romance.

The "Whitaker" of Sport.
The Sportsmans Year Book, Re. 1-14.
Edited by C. S. Coleman and A. H. Windsor. With Contributions by Various Hands.

CONTENTS:

Almanac and Diary.
Angling—William Senior.
Archery.
Athletics.
Badminton.
Bandy.
Baseball.
Billiards—S. Dixon.
Bowls—E. T. Ayers.
Boxing.
Coaching.
Coursing.
Cricket—W. F. Ford.
Croquet.
Curling—Rev. J. Ken.
Cycling—H. Graves.
Fencing.
Fives.
Football—W. Pickford & B. F. Robinson.
Golf—Garden Smith.
Grasmere Sports.
Hockey.
Hunting—W. Scarth Dixon.
Lacrosse.
Lawn Tennis.
Mountaineering & Travel.
Pigeon Flying or Shooting.
Polo.
Public School Games—E. Tudor Owen.
Punting.
Racing—J. A. G. Hamilton.
Rackets.
Rowing—B. F. Robinson.
Shooting—Henry Sharp.
Skating.
Swimming.
Tennis.
Tobogganing.
Trotting—W. Winans.
Wrestling.
Yachting—J. A. E. Hamilton.
Books of the Year.
Obituary.

With a List of the Chief Cricket Fixtures for 1899.

TEMPERLEY LINE.
S. S. "LYNROWAN".
ARRIVED 19TH APRIL, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their cargo from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 19th April, 1899.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE DEMAND
FOR
### STANDARD POLICIES.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDING (BUNGALOW) No. 39 AT COLABA.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th April, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the bungalow No. 39 at Colaba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE MOON MILLS, LIMITED, AND AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar, by order of Mr. Bagumahmed Hajee Abdulrahman and on account and at the risk of Mr. Thomas Ralph Dowse:—

100 fully paid up shares in the Moon Mills, Ld., Nos. 1 to 100.
80 Fully paid up shares in the Ahmedabad Advance spinning and Weaving Com nay Ld., Nos. 7, 8, 12, 11, 62-72, 73-82 161, 164, 180, 167, 471, 530, 527, 529, 474, 475, 522, 523, 257, 258-207, 418-437, 479, 52-51.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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COMPOUND PAPAYRENE or DIGESTIVE FLUID. The great and unfailing remedy for indigestion Dyspepsia. Each, price Rs. 1. Prepared only by LINDON and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.
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CLAIMS PAID EXCEED .....£13,000,000
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| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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HEAD OFFICE.
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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| Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
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| | Rs. |
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| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST | 13,37,417 |
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Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

### BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

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Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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## NOTICES.

### ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1899, at 5-30 P.M.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 7-20m., 7-50s. Low water, 1-35m., 0-58s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Lecture, by the Rev. W. Wallrath, S. J., on "Dryden's 'The Hind and the Panther,' an Effort towards the Reunion of Christendom," St. Xavier's College, 8 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

THE DISPUTED SUCCESSION TO THE JAMNAGAR STATE.—We learn that Mr. Bapujee Jadhavrao, usually known as Mr. B. J. Muzumdar, barrister-at law, has been engaged by Prince Ranjitsinghji as his counsel in the disputed succession to the Jamnagar State. Mr. Muzumdar successfully got through the suits of the Matar and Mehloi Thakurs.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Duncan Road, regarding the death of Saddoo Kondee, a laburer, aged twenty-five years. The deceased resided with his aunt at Chikalwady. A few days ago Saddoo was attacked with fever, which continued with increasing severity. He had become delirious, and about four days ago his aunt had also fever. As there was no one to take care of the deceased, his cousin took him to his house at Duncan Road. On Tuesday night, the cousin sat by his bed and watched him until midnight, when he, being overpowered with sleep, lay down. About an hour after, a woman, residing in the house, heard the noise of a fall and raised an alarm. The cousin awoke, and found deceased missing from the room. He looked into the yard at the rear of the house and saw deceased lying dead on the pavement. A verdict of suicide during fever delirium was returned by the Jury.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—A Rajkote correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, has now been finally dissolved. Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, has made satisfactory provision for the members of its establishment, as also for the hearing of future complaints of subordinate Bhayats and Girasias. The Executive Engineer, Mr. Robert Booth, retires on a well-earned pension very shortly; and the States have shown their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by this officer for a series of years in a very liberal manner. H. H. Sir Mansingji, K.C.I.E., Chief of Palitana, stayed here on his return from Hindustan for four or five days, and left for his capital this morning. The scholarly attainments of his Highness, coupled with his liberal and genial disposition, have won for him golden opinions in the several parts of the country that he has recently visited, and his Highness has made many more friends. Prince Samatsingji, the younger brother of H. H. Sir Mansingji, has also arrived here.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A HOUSE.—Before Mr. A. R. Pethe, Mamlatdar of Salsette, at Thana, on the 23rd March last, a possessory suit was heard in which Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Wagle prayed that Messrs. R. S. Gopal Moreshwar Sathe, and Bhasker Vishnoo Joshi might be ordered to vacate a house situated on the Station Road at Thana, opposite the theatre. The plaintiff stated that he was in possession of the house, but that on 8th January last the defendants obtained the key from the female custodian of the premises and occupied the premises without his permission and consent. The defence was that the custodian received Rs. 10 in advance on account of rent and handed over the key. The Court, after hearing witnesses, held that Mr. Wagle was in possession of the house in January, and that the female custodian, Vaibai, had through undue influence given up the key. She had been induced to accept the Rs. 10 after much persuasion. The Court believed the statement of the plaintiff, and decided the suit in his favour. The two defendants were ordered to hand over the possession and enjoyment of the house in dispute to the plaintiff, with the costs of the suit.

VIOLENT CONDUCT IN COURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Gopaldas Girdharlal, a Purdasi, with causing hurt to him on the afternoon of the 18th in Mr. Slater's Court. On Tuesday, the accused was tried by Mr. Slater for having in his possession certain articles of wearing apparel which were believed to be stolen property and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. After Mr. Slater passed the sentence, Mr. Barker stood up and asked for orders regarding the property. Mr. Slater said that it should be handed over to the Chief Clerk. The accused then threw a shoe at Mr. Barker. He did it so suddenly that two policemen, who were by his side in the dock, could do nothing to prevent him. The accused in his defence stated that he became excited at being unjustly punished, as the case against him was a false one, and in the moment of excitement he threw the shoe. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that if the accused had any reason to be dissatisfied with the sentence passed upon him, he had an alternative of appealing to the High Court. In view of a previous conviction against accused, when he was sentenced to twelve months in October, 1897, for cutting off a woman's ear, the Magistrate sentenced him on this charge to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TAKING AN ACCOUNT FROM HIS COOK.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, B. Martin, a Railway guard, appeard to answer a charge of assault prefered against him by one Gabriel Sequeira, a Goanese cook. Mr. Ashburry, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused. The complainant was in the employ of the accused as a cook, and resided with his master at Grant Road. On the morning of the 7th instant, Martin gave the cook Rs. 10 for bazaar expenses and also to pay his milkman. Having had some suspicion that the cook had not paid the money to the milkman Martin went to the kitchen and assaulted the cook with his clenched fists. The cook sustained injuries on the face and head, from which he bled. The complainant's wife, Esther, and son, Bastian, were present in the kitchen, and they corroborated the statement made by the cook. The latter then went and reported the matter to the police, who referred him to the Magistrate. Complainant was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed. The accused in his defence urged that on the day in question the cook was drunk. On being questioned about the money, he became impudent and struck the accused with a knife on the forehead, inflicting a slight wound. The accused had no witnesses to corroborate his statement. He called police evidence to show that they saw a mark on his forehead on the day in question. He admitted having assaulted the complainant in self-defence. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that he had unnecessarily assaulted the cook. He fined accused Rs. 25, and ordered Rs. 10 out of the fine to be paid to the cook as compensation for the injury sustained by him.

## THE GUARDIAN AND WARDS' ACT.

AT the High Court, on Friday last, the Appeal Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, gave their decision in an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Starling in the matter of the Guardian and Wards' Act and in the matter of Bhagwandass and Motibai, son and daughter respectively, of the late Nanutumdas Candass Narandass. The appeal was lodged by Mr. Ratilal Dullabhrain Vanka, one of the executors of the last will of the deceased, praying *inter alia* that Dr. Shah Chunilal Gordhan Ganderia may be removed from the guardianship of the minors, as they were unwilling to live under his protection; that the maternal grand parents ought to be appointed guardians in his stead, and that the wishes of the minor Bhagwandass, who has already completed the years of discretion, ought to be consulted. Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, appeared for the respondent. The learned Judges, after hearing the arguments of counsel, passed an order as prayed for by Mr. Ratilal, reversing the order of Mr. Justice Starling about the appointment of Mr. Chunilal; and appointed the maternal grand parents after consulting the wishes of Mr. Bhagwandas, and ordered them to come to Bombay and stay with the minors.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadix Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.
Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
The further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.
Cable Cayenne Pinhalros interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted, Amoor route right.

## MR. SASSOON J. DAVID'S DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

### PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

MR. SASSOON J. DAVID, one of our prominent citizens, and head of the firm of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., agents of the David and Standard Mills, was, yesterday afternoon, presented with an address by the employes of the mills and at the office. Mr. Dinshaw S. Mody, the secretary of the mills, read the address, which was as follows:—

To Mr. Sassoon J. David.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, members of the staff of your mill and office Establishments, beg to approach you on the eve of your departure for Europe with sincere feelings of affection and gratitude. Although it is only for a short time that you are withdrawing from our midst we shall still feel the separation most keenly.

It will not be out of place were we to give voice to our dutiful sentiments by alluding on this occasion to some of the many noble qualities that have always endeared you to us. Your goodness of heart, which appears in every look and accent, your affability, kindness and always disposition so conspicuous at all times and under all circumstances, have firmly girt our hearts round you in inseparable union. Nor can we recall to mind without feeling extremely grateful your solicitude for the welfare and advancement of your subordinates. And when, Sir, we find that these qualities excellent in themselves are so happily blended with your brilliant talents and great business capacity to which your charming modesty gives additional lustre, our esteem for you is the more enhanced. Your courage and foresight in business with your simplicity of manner, your weighty words and prudent counsel, with your strict aversion to bustle yourself into notice, have often elicited no small degree or praise both in public and in private. In short, you are, in the words of a great Roman writer "suaviter in modo, fortiter in re; and we are but stating a well-known fact when we say that among circle of friends and acquaintances, as also in your varied relations with the world of business, your ripe wisdom and stored experience have always been in requisition for the nice adjustment of many a difficult and intricate situation.

It is a mater of no little pride and gratification to us that the choice of the Mill owners fell on you to represent them on the Bombay Improvement Trust where your services will be of great value in deciding important questions on the sanitary condition and improvement of this beautiful city of which you are a distinguished citizen, nor can we reflect without pleasure on your worth and weight in the deliberations of the Mill owners Association as a promoter and protecter of the Mill Industry, and in the Chamber of Commerce as a guardian of the commercial interests of the first city in India.

We have not the least doubt, Sir, that your visit to the Continent of Europe and your contact with its most enlightened and civilized peoples, will not only widen your already wide knowledge, but also enlarge the scope of your usefulness to our great city.

And now, Sir, while wishing you *bon voyage* we all join with one heart in most fervent prayer to the Almighty, that the object with which under very painful circumstances you have been compelled to undertake this journey to a distant land, may be completely fulfilled, and may you with all your dearest and nearest return every one in perfect health to the bosom of your happy home, and give us the pleasure of cordially welcoming you back in our midst.

Mr. Dinshaw, at the close, presented the address in a handsome silver casket to Mr. David, who, in reply, thanked those present for their very sympathetic and suggestive address, and wished that on his return he would find the same familiar faces around him working in unity and harmony as they were now doing.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardesir presided on the occasion, and amongst the other guests were: Dr. Temujee B. Nariman; Mr. J. David; Mr. J. E. Ezra; Mr. S. Myers; Mr. William; Mr. Scott; Mr. Rustomjee Malabarwalla; Mr. Dinshaw S. Mody; Mr. A. Ezra; Mr. A. Hayim; Mr. Hurnandrai Ramnarayan; Mr. Hirjee Khetsy; Mr. Moreshwar; Mr. Hoogwer and others. After the distribution of flowers Mr. Dinshaw S. Mody called for three cheers for Mr. David and his family, which was heartily responded to.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

RACE FOR MR. W. T. MORRISON'S CUP.

Handicap Allowances and Result of the Race sailed at 4 p.m. yesterday, the 19th April, 1899.

| Names of Boats. | Hdcp. M. | Entered by. | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turquoise | scr | Col H W Boyd I M S, nominated by Mrs Cubbush | 5 11 27 | 1 11 27 |
| Stella | scr | Mr E S Luard, nominated by Mrs Luard | 5 13 45 | 1 13 45 |
| Melody | 5 | Mr J B K Macbeth, nominated by Mrs Macbeth | 5 19 53 | 1 14 53 |
| Chita | 2 | Mr E Comber nominated by Mrs Hopwood | 5 23 12 | 1 21 12 |
| Isca | 8 | Mr J P Chrystal, nominated by Mrs Losh | 5 29 5 | 1 21 5 |
| Mannikin | 11 | Officers, R A, nominated by Mrs Aitken | 5 29 14 | 1 18 14 |
| Tomtit | 22 | Mr R H H Hopkins, nominated by Mrs Hopkins | 5 36 3 | 1 14 3 |
| Coralie | 24 | Mr C H Byrne, nominated by Mrs Byrne | 5 37 20 | 1 13 20 |
| Midget | 24 | Officers, R A, nominated by Mrs Clark-Kennedy | 5 50 59 | 1 25 59 |
| Teal | 24 | Mr W Murray | Did not start. | |

Course,—From Committee vessel round Tucker Beacon, round North Kanoja Buoy, leaving both marks to starboard; round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port and to finish at Committee vessel.

1st prize, won by Turquoise, 2nd prize won by Coralie, and 3rd prize, won by Stella.

SAILING RACES FOR NEXT SATURDAY.

Ship's boats, Handicap race.—Start at 3-45 p.m. Cours No. 6.
Tomtit class race.—Start at 4 p.m. Course No. 6.
Yachts Handicap race.—Start at 4-15 p.m. Course No. 6.
In any of the above races the course No. 6 may, however, be reversed, in which case 'W' flag of the Commercial Code will be hoisted below the preparatory flag a quarter of an hour before the start.
Entries will close at noonon Friday.

## HIGH COURT.—APRIL 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

641-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Poonja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.
336-98—Captain and V—J A L Ardesir Byramji Limboovala and others—Payne G and S, Daphtary and F, and Captain and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

365-98—Payne G and S—Karim Nansey vs George K Heinrich and another—Crawford B and Co.
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parobai alias Corebai vs Dujee Mechjee—Little and Co.
531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others Yemnabai and others—Captain and V.
410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nasurbhoy Caramsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.
744-98—In person—Bai Goolbanoo and another vs Khodadad Aspandiar and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Dismissal.

2-99—Mangonlal and R—Alli Killa Dossa vs Jaffer Ibroo alias Jaffer Alli Killa—K J Mantri.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

660-93—Nanu and H—Haridas Canjee and another vs Prenabai and others—Little and Co.
745-98—Peston ji R and K—The Administrator Generes of Bombay vs Anandrao Vinayeck—Crawford B and Co, Craigie L and O, and Little and Co.
67-99—K D Shroff—Fatmabai and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Canjee and others—Payne G and S.
63-99—In person—Shanker Bapoojee Dokey vs Abaya Sajna and others—Balkrishna V N K.
69-99—Ardesir H and D—Bai Manbai vs Bhamji Anundi—Matubhai and J.
73-99—In person—Abdo Ibram vs Raghunath Nager and others—Wadia and G.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

At 10-45 a.m.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

1-98—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay and Persia Steam N Co vs The s s Cashmeer—Smetham B and Noble.
2-98—Crawford B and Co—Francis John Raffin and others vs The s s Cashmeer—Smetham B and Noble.

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## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### FINANCIAL DECENTRALISATION IN NAME.

THE *Indian Spectator* thinks we have now financial decentralisation in name only: If we may judge by the criticisms of Sir James Westland on one side and the complaints of the Provincial Governments on the other, it would seem that some of the principal objects of financial decentralisation have become divorced from the system as it obtains at present. In other words, we have now financial decentralisation only in name. Some of the worst evils of the old system of centralised finance have apparently crept into the scheme which was primarily intended to do away with them. This will be clearly seen by a comparison of the present state of things, as affirmed or admitted in official utterances, with that which obtained before the system of provincial finance was introduced.

### THE ANNUAL EXODUS TO SIMLA.

The native journals comment in different strains on Lord Curzon's defence of the annual exodus to Simla. The *East Goftar* observes:—For once in two decades, the Calcutta press has omitted to anathemise what is known as the "Exodus," but the question has not been allowed to slumber, for the principal actor in the drama against which the scribes inveighed, brought it prominently before the public within a few hours of his arrival at Simla. Year after year have we been treated to diatribes on the removal of the Government to the hills, till no doubt the people of England have begun to look upon the summer sojourn as a picnic of the most delightful of mountain retreats. Lord Curzon's apology for his presence at Simla was, no doubt, actuated by a knowledge of this fact. His defence is a complete reply to all the critics of the annual exodus from Calcutta.

### CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Regarding the recent election of chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, the *Gujarati* writes:—We are sorry Mr. T. W. Cuffe was not prepared to take up the duties of the chairman of the Standing Committee for the year 1899-1900. His civic career has shown that he is an able and clearheaded man, and some members of the Standing Committee were evidently in favour of electing him. But Dr. Ismail Janmahomed had to withdraw his motion, as Mr. Cuffe was unable to accept the responsibility. Dr. Bhalcha ndra then proposed that Dr. N. N. Katrak be elected chairman for the ensuing year—a proposition which was seconded by Mr. Cuffe himself in a very appreciative speech. Those who have watched Dr. Katrak's career as a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee will all agree in the conviction that he has ever endeavoured to study municipal questions with great zeal and assiduity.

### CLUB-LIFE AMONG INDIANS.

The advantages of club-life among Indians are variously estimated. The *Indian Spectator* says:—On the occasion of the opening of a club in Baroda, the Gaekwar made a speech setting forth the objects and advantages of such institutions. Club-life among Indians, as a rule, has not been wholly free from certain very undesirable features. It has often been the fountain-head of that double life the trial of which lies with sickening continuity on so much of modern Indian life. The development of club-life in India has been detrimental to the development of a higher home life from the irksome restrictions of which it affords a ready, though temporary, relief. We are sure the Gaekwar did not mean to imply that the family had become an antiquated institution when he said that "in old times it (man's gregarious instinct) chiefly found an outlet in family and village life" and that clubs were but a more modern expression of that instinct. Nevertheless we grant that clubs, having the right sort of men as members, might be of some use in helping on a nation's progress.

### A PROPOSED PRIVATE BURIALGROUND.

The *Indian Spectator* thus comments on a recent proposal to open a private burial ground in Mount Road:—The Committee of the Corporation, appointed to report on the proposal of His Highness the Aga Khan to open a burial ground for the Khojas in Mount Road, Mazagon, have reported against it. The solicitors of Aga Khan, meanwhile, had addressed a letter to the Corporation withdrawing the offer for the present. Sir George Cotton, however, insisted that the question, whether private burial grounds should be sanctioned by the Corporation, should be decided once for all. He urged that the objection to them was one of principle. If they gave permission to the Khojas to-day, to-morrow the Jews might ask for a similar concession. Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail contended that it was considered one of the best acts of charity to grant a piece of land for burial purposes, and that by establishing the principle that no private burial grounds can be opened in Bombay, philanthropic Mahomedan gentlemen would be deprived of an object of charity. Are we then to perpetuate an evil because it is an object of philanthropy? Philanthropy is good, but it is only a relative good.

### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

The *Rast Goftar* congratulates the new president of the Municipal Corporation in the following handsome terms:—We offer our he arty congratulations to Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla on his election to the presidential chair of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, by which he becomes the first citizen of Bombay. We ventured to anticipate his election, and we have no hesitation in presaging that he will be an ornament to the chair. His connection with the civic administration is of long standing. He has not been a mere figure-head, for his participation in debate has been marked by a thorough grasp of subject and sound common sense. As chairman of the Standing Committee, he impressed us all with his close study of the matters that came before that body, and we do not think we would be going too far if we say that he made an ideal Chairman of the Standing Committee. That he will earn the same high appreciation in the higher office for which he has been selected goes without saying, and we wish the new president a year of useful service in the interests of this great city.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—About Mr. Ibrahim's abilities to grasp the various complicated Municipal questions there is a concensus of opinion. In a comparatively very short period he has certainly proved himself in every way qualified for the presidential chair. His tact and judgment make him stand before us as one of the first and foremost of our public citizens and all the high expectations raised by his installation as President of the Corporation are but natural.

### THE LATE SIR MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

The *Indian Spectator* thus sums up the results of the labours of the late Sir Monier Monier-Williams:—A career of arduous and prolific scholarship has been closed by the death of Sir Monier Monier-Williams. As a laborious and conscientious student of Sanskrit literature his name is familiar to many in India. But a certain lack of historical imagination and a somewhat dogmatic belief in his own religion, stood in the way of his being properly appreciated by those whose sacred literature he criticised with more candour than consideration. Sir Monier Monier-Williams' works are mostly studied and quoted in our day by Christian missionaries who aim at meeting the astute Hindu on his own ground. Whether it be due to this or to the unbending and sometimes unreasonable severity of some of his criticisms, there are many educated Hindus who would not accept Sir Monier as an authority in Sanskrit literature. He was yet a very good friend of India according to his lights. He fought hard to get Indian studies recognised in the Universities of Great Britain, and, though much yet remains to be done in this direction, not a little of what has been already done is, in no small measure due to his strenuous and influential advocacy.

The *Rast Goftar* states:—A distinguished Oriental scholar has passed away in Sir Monier Williams whose death is telegraphed from London. In India the event has a special significance. He was the son of Col. Monier Williams, Surveyor-General, Bombay Presidency, and was born at Bombay in 1819. He was educated at Oxford where his career was one of great brilliance and distinction. He took distinguished honours in Oriental subjects, and held several important posts. He was successively appointed professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury, Boden Sanscrit-professor at Oxford, and Duff lecturer in the University of Edinburgh. He will, however, be better known for his works on the Religions of India than for the dignity of his appointments. In 1875 Sir Monier visited the land of his birth with the object of securing the co-operation of educated Indians in establishing a school of Oriental studies at Oxford and to prosecute researches in the Religions of India, a subject which will be his best title to the gratitude of the Indians. Though an octogenarian at his demise, his death will evoke great sorrow in every part of India.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—A profound and distinguished oriental scholar has been lost to the world in the death of Sir Monier Monier-Williams. After having contributed a good deal to the furtherance of oriental studies in England he was elected, in 1860, Boden Sanskrit Professor at Oxford, a post which he held to his death. During his three visits to India, the land of his birth, he worked hard to secure the co-operation of the natives of this country in establishing an Indian Institute and a School of Indian studies at Oxford. At last, in 1890, this pet scheme of the deceased was realized by the establishment of an Indian Institute of which he was appointed keeper and perpetual Curator.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 83·7 |

WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 82·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 87·2 |
| 2 p.m. | 89·7 |
| 4 p.m. | 88·4 |

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF APRIL 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced by the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·371 | N | 8 | 85·1 | 57·2 | 62 | ... | 0·99 | −2·71 |
| Peshawar | 29·301 | NE | 8 | 86·3 | 57·6 | 44 | ... | ... | ... |
| Delhi | 29·750 | WNW | 8 | 87·2 | 72·1 | 36 | ... | 1·78 | −1·10 |
| Agra | 29·747 | NW | 10 | 102·5 | 74·9 | 25 | ... | 1·38 | −0·32 |
| Cawnpore | 29·801 | WNW | 11 | 102·4 | 81·1 | 17 | ... | 0·00 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·619 | WNW | 5 | 104·6 | 78·3 | 23 | ... | 2·14 | +0·19 |
| Jhansi | 29·767 | NW | 6 | 101·8 | 81·2 | 18 | ... | 1·74 | +0·14 |
| Jacobabad | 29·784 | NW | 6 | 94·5 | 59·5 | 32 | ... | 0·45 | −0·77 |
| Karachi | 29·838 | NW | 12 | 86·4 | 73·2 | 24 | ... | 0·36 | −1·46 |
| Jeypore | 29·615 | Calm | 0 | 101·1 | 66·0 | 28 | ... | 0·49 | −1·16 |
| Ajmere | 29·830 | S | 9 | 96·9 | 65·7 | 25 | ... | 0·57 | −1·00 |
| Deesa | 29·807 | E | 8 | 101·7 | 66·0 | 7 | ... | 0·18 | −0·95 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·835 | NW | 3 | 105·3 | 70·9 | 22 | ... | 0·31 | ... |
| Baroda | 29·823 | NW | 12 | 96·3 | 64·1 | 27 | ... | 0·22 | −0·34 |
| Rajkot | 29·841 | N | 7 | 101·9 | 64·9 | 20 | ... | 0·29 | −0·25 |
| Bhavnagar | 29·822 | NW | 7 | 103·5 | 70·7 | 29 | ... | 0·03 | ... |
| Veraval | 29·831 | N | 16 | 94·7 | 69·3 | 52 | ... | 0·34 | ... |
| Vernauli | 29·836 | NE | 8 | 103·0 | 69·3 | 37 | ... | 0·04 | −0·13 |
| Indore | 29·822 | NE | 8 | 102·1 | 70·5 | 24 | ... | 0·22 | −0·82 |
| Saugor | 29·797 | N | 7 | 102·3 | 73·6 | 30 | ... | 1·02 | −0·91 |
| Jubulpore | 29·740 | NNW | 8 | 103·5 | 73·6 | 24 | ... | 0·35 | −2·32 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·783 | N | 4 | 105·6 | 80·7 | 72 | ... | 0·52 | −1·13 |
| Khandwa | 29·801 | NW | 8 | 107·7 | 80·1 | 19 | ... | 0·16 | −1·21 |
| Raipur | 29·751 | SW | 3 | 101·4 | 84·0 | 52 | ... | 1·05 | −0·84 |
| Nagpur | 29·77 | WSW | 11 | 99·7 | 73·0 | 51 | ... | 0·56 | −2·02 |
| Amraoti | 29·773 | W SW | 10 | 103·8 | 76·3 | 54 | 0·05 | 1·37 | −1·04 |
| Akola | 29·783 | N | 8 | 105·2 | 80·3 | 41 | ... | 1·01 | −1·87 |
| Surat | 29·812 | E | 5 | 101·7 | 74·8 | 39 | ... | 0·16 | −0·09 |
| Malegaon | 29·798 | WNW | 11 | 1.4·8 | 70·9 | 46 | ... | 0·69 | −0·93 |
| Bombay | 29·830 | SSW | 10 | 91·4 | 82·3 | 76 | ... | 0·13 | −0·79 |
| Poona | 29·843 | W | 10 | 96·0 | 71·9 | 73 | 0·06 | 0·97 | −1·03 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·819 | NW | 4 | 97·3 | 75·4 | 63 | ... | 0·79 | ... |
| Aurangabad | ... | WNW | 10 | 101·0 | 76·2 | 42 | ... | 0·83 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·82 | SW | 7 | 99·2 | 77·4 | 60 | ... | 0·69 | −1·73 |
| Mahableshwar | 29·544 | SSE | 4 | 85·4 | 72·6 | 77 | ... | 0·27 | −0·44 |
| Belgaum | 29·839 | S | 1 | 91·8 | 69·7 | 57 | ... | 0·11 | +1·26 |
| Goa | 29·858 | SE | 5 | 89·0 | 77·4 | 87 | 0·43 | 6·37 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·886 | S | 3 | 88·1 | 74·3 | 91 | 0·74 | 6·82 | +3·93 |
| Mangalore | 29·71 | SSE | 3 | 87·4 | 73·5 | 94 | 0·88 | 12·71 | +3·49 |
| Calicut | 29·74 | SE | 3 | 88·7 | 73·5 | 94 | 5·64 | 23·02 | +14·47 |
| Cochin | 29·887 | WSW | 4 | 89·5 | 75·6 | 78 | 0·31 | 20·26 | +16·42 |
| Bangalore | 29·892 | SW | 6 | 85·3 | 70·3 | 79 | 0·53 | 8·03 | +3·49 |
| Secunderabad | 29·831 | SW | 4 | 94·1 | 75·4 | 74 | 0·01 | 

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made yesterday in London, amounting to Rs.50,000, on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-33d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols were unchanged yesterday at 110 9-16. French Rentes remained at 102; and Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·21 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent, to 116; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent, to £66 5-8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 3-8d. per oz.; and in New New York the metal was unchanged at 59 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·86 3-4 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,800,000 quarters, compared with 2,800,000 quarters also at the end of the previous week.

No. 1 Club wheat was quoted yesterday at 30s. per 492 lbs., March-April shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; White Delhi Wheat at 28 1-2s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotations was 35 2-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firmer in tone; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 33 1-2s per 416 lbs., May and June shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firmer.

Prices, both spot and for arrivals, were without change in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports, 6,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull. Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.—Uplands advanced 1-8 cent in New York yesterday, to 6 5-16 cents per lb. July Futures declined 6 points, to 5·8 7cents; and October 4 points, to 5·89 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in the corresponding period in the two previous years :—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts. ... | 13,000 | 17,000 | 10,000 |
| Three days' do. ..... | 34,000 | 45,000 | 25,000 |
| Since 1st September ... | 7,719,000 | 8,030,000 | 6,365,000 |

Although to-day is a Hindu holiday, business has been done in the local cotton market, the following purchases being reported :—440 Bales Dhollera at Rs. 139 per candy, 200 Bhownagger at Rs. 147 1-4, 300 Batma at Rs. 141, 100 Jalna at Rs. 132 1-2, 100 Amrali at Rs. 138, 100 Poolgaum at Rs. 136, 100 Damangaum at Rs. 135, on account of shippers; and 200 Western at Rs. 138, 100 Miraj at Rs. 151, on account of the mills.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton..... | 12,041 bales. |
| Wheat..... | 36,305 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 10,204 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 17,392 " |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 2,837 " |
| Poppyseed ..... | 3,602 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 2,758 " |
| Rice ..... | 18,231 " |

The Banks and Stock and Share markets are closed to-day for the "Ramnavami" Holiday.

### THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA & CO.'s Liverpool Agents in their letter of the 30th ultimo report on the state of their cotton market as under :—

During the week under review our market has been rather steadier, and compared with last Wednesday, prices shew an improvement of 1 1-2 pts. August to September which were then quoted at 3·18-64 are now worth 3·21 1-2.

The principal cause of the improvement is the material following off in the interior movement, which will presently also shew itself in the port receipts. The feeling in New York is altogether more confident. A great many needy bulls have been cleared out lately. The small long interest now existing is in strong hands. The rather heavier movement of the last fortnight seemed at one time to confirm the large estimates made by some people; but, of course, with better weather it was only natural that more cotton will come out.

Has enough come out to justify the extreme figure of 11 3-4 millions? With all due respect to the official cotton guessers, who sometimes are deeply interested for their own account in the article, we cannot see why the crop should be more than 11 millions!!

Let us look at it broadly.

Our friends will remember that in 1897-8 from the moment the cotton was planted in the spring, right through the summer forcing heat alternated with copious rains, the plant throve exceedingly, it was a magnificent summer, a splendid autumn, no frost whatever, an open beautiful winter up to February and March 1898; so unusually fine indeed that our friends called at Christmas that they were eating strawberries from the open ground.

Well, a season like that, as we all know, produced 11,200,000 bales.

Now compare that magnificent weather, without a single check, with the crop of 1898-99.

It was admitted on all sides that the acreage was about the same. Then why, when the weather has been atrocious, when we have had early frosts in October, and the weather has been unprecedentedly bad right up to say a fortnight ago, should we have a million more bales produced on the same acreage?

It seems to us preposterous! We have never believed in 11 3-4 and 12 millions, and we certainly do not believe in it now. We are far more inclined to put out figure down at about 11 millions.

And if these eleven millions were all good cotton we should say there is nothing in the article; but how much, do our friends think, has been lost through storm and rain and wind, and how much of it is very low cotton indeed.

Our figures of supply, in considering the above, become very small. We find that since the beginning of the current year the visible supply has experienced a reduction of some 850,000 bales against only 280,000 in 1895—the ten million crop year,—and only 180,000 in 1892—the nine million crop year. The total visible supply is now about 120,000 bales smaller than at the same time in 1895, and only about 120,000 larger than in 1892, whereas both these crops gave much superior cotton. The present consumption of American cotton may be put down at 10·3 million bales against 8·32 millions in 1895, and 8·12 in 1892, so that in view of the inferior spinning capacity, and the far larger consumption, the present visible supply must weigh much lighter on the market than an equal quantity in 1895 and 1892.

In spite of large supplies, we witnessed in both these years an advance of 1¼d to 2d!!! The spinning and weaving trade is good both in America and in Lancashire, and pretty fair everywhere else except in France and Belgium, where it is bad, but not as bad as it was.

There is, to our minds, a tremendous buying power existent at present in the world, and the growing conviction that this power exists made us turn Bull, when for weeks and weeks we have been advising our friends to abstain from buying.

Cotton is reasonable at present prices, and we are not at all sure that, as some people will have it, we are going to have another big crop next year.

Most farmers have this year experienced a disastrous campaign, same as in 1891-2 and in 1894-5, and they have little money left to buy fertilizers and mules, and to hire labor with. We learn that on conservative estimates quite 25 per cent. less fertilizers will be used than last year, and we kown the soil is improved by two successive large crops.

A colleague of ours, just returned from the southern States, tells us that ten days ago farmers had not even begun to plough. This crop has a bad start, will be late and more liable to be cut down by adverse circumstances, and as the cotton cultivation is, from year to year, becoming more extensive in the States west of the Mississippy, the danger of drought during the summer months is more to be feared than ever. The last two years, particularly last year, were wet years; the chances are now in favour of a dry summer! Need we remind you of the summer of 1895 and 1896? In the course of a few weeks each crop was cut down by two million bales. Taking broad view of the situation we have no hesitation in recommending our friends to buy now.

We do not say we are at the bottom, but every body cannot buy his full quantity at the lowest point. If all our friends wait for that (and they all do wait at present for it) they might miss their chance altogether. The universal desire to buy, and to buy in the vicinity of 3d., prevents prices from going down, and if once the preposterous figure of 11 3-4 millons disappears and the spinner makes up his mind to secure some cotton at the present low price, he will start a buying movement which will gain in strength and velocity, and will carry prices up to 3 1-2 and probably higher.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BURNE—March 21, at 45, Devonshire Street, London W., after a short illness, Douglas Edward Burne, late Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Delhi, youngest son of the late Revd. Henry Thomas Burne, M.A., of Bath, aged 47 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1899.

THE most deadly disease to the young soldier in India, or indeed, to all young Europeans, is typhoid or enteric fever. In the British Army in India nearly two thousand cases of typhoid occur every year, and nearly 500 deaths occur from this one disease alone. The mortality is relatively much higher than in England, and the malady assumes a more virulent type. Among the natives typhoid appears to be uncommon, but it occasionally occurs, and is perhaps less rare than is generally supposed. We have it on good authority that the disease when it attacks the natives of India assumes a somewhat modified form, and that the typhoid symptoms so severe in the European are masked or but slightly developed in the Native. The general condition is said to be so much more like many of the mild indiscriminate fevers prevalent in India that the true nature of the disease is often overlooked. We are concerned now, however, with the serious annual mortality amongst the British troops. Many precautions have been tried. The water-supply is carefully looked after, the cooking is supervised, and the general sanitary life of the soldier is studiously guarded. Notwithstanding all this, typhoid fever is still much too frequent. It is essentially a disease which must be prevented, as when it once takes hold we have no satisfactory specific method of cure. Science is on the road to find out an anti-toxin for many of the specific fevers, and a great deal has already been done in this direction. Fortunately, we have a prophylactic inoculation against typhoid as successful as those for plague and cholera. Professor Wright, of Netley, recently in India on the Plague Commission, has the credit for some of the best work in this investigation. His method has been adopted by Dr. Pfeiffer of Berlin, and both are based upon the system of vaccination against cholera. Immunity against a specific fever like typhoid or plague may be natural or acquired, and in either case may be partial or complete. In the case of plague we know that the protection is effective for the great majority of the inoculated. It prevents the greater number from taking the disease, and amongst the inoculated who get plague a much smaller number die than amongst those who remain uninoculated. Much the same measure of protection is obtained against cholera, but against typhoid inoculation seems to be even more complete. In the endeavour to provide immunity it is essential that the inoculation proposed shall be free from risk to life or health.

A partial immunity against many specific diseases can be procured by three bacteriological methods. The physician may inoculate with the organisms of the disease which have lost their virulence as in the Jennerian vaccination for small-pox. He may inoculate with an artificially attenuated culture of the organism as in the Pasteurian methods of vaccination against anthrax. He may inoculate with dead but still poisonous organisms as for plague, typhoid, and cholera. The last method has been adopted for typhoid vaccinations, because there is no risk of producing actual typhoid fever, because vaccines may be distributed without danger of disseminating the disease, and because the dead vaccines are less subject to alterations in their strength than living cultures The actual processes of preparing the anti-typhoid vaccines are purely technical, so we need not trouble ourselves with them. Improved measures have been adopted by which the strength, and consequently the dosage, of the fluid can be regulated to a nicety. The symptoms following anti-typhoid inoculation are very slight. A large number of people are now familiar with inoculation for plague or adult vaccination for small-pox, so that the degree of discomfort will be understood when it is stated that after typhoid inoculation the symptoms are much milder. With small doses the symptoms are very slight; with standard doses there is loss of appetite and disturbed sleep, and there is a sharp attack of fever. Nearly all discomfort passes off in twenty-four hours, or at most in two days. Just as an attack of typhoid fever produces a certain definite effect on the blood, so in a minor degree does the inoculation. It is by this means that the duration of immunity to the disease can be calculated. The duration of protection afforded seems to be considerable, but it is not known for what exact period. We may very well assume that although its power to prevent an attack may wane with time, it still possesses for a longer period a power to mitigate the severity of any subsequent illness. It would naturally be asked whether there is any risk beyond the temporary symptoms following inoculation in going through this process. The answer may be based partly on experience and partly on analogy. So far no untoward symptoms have followed this operation. The sequelæ reputed to have followed plague inoculation have been grossly exaggerated. Again, for cholera 100,000 inoculations have been performed without a death or any serious symptom. For this recent discovery medical science can claim a useful sphere of application. There being no risk, the symptoms following being slight, and the duration of protection being capable of priodical estimation, it is especially suitable for young soldiers, for nurses, and others attending on typhoid patients, and for people living in a district which is visited by a typhoid epidemic. Professor Wright took the opportunity when in India to offer the advantage of his anti-typhoid inoculation to many of the troops at Bangalore and Rawalpindi, and a considerable number of both officers and men have availed themselves of it. We can only hope that the work will be taken up by the medical officers of the army generally. It must, of course, be purely voluntary, but it would be a serious injustice if obstacles were placed in the way of those who desired to avail themselves of the protection it undoubtedly affords.

WHILE evidence accumulates favouring the view that Captain Dreyfus was the innocent victim of a foul conspiracy, we may, without in any way impugning the correctness of that view draw attention to the extraordinary attitude of the foreign military attachés in regard to the actors in this remarkable drama. The German and Italian attachés are stated to have made to Senator Trarieux, formerly Minister of Justice, the "positive declaration" that they never had the slightest connection with Dreyfus. Colonel Talbot, until recently Military attaché to the British Embassy in Paris, appears to have made a very similar declaration, to the effect that every attaché in the French capital knew that Dreyfus was innocent, and that they could get any information they wanted from Major Esterhazy for a thousand francs. The German attaché is alleged to have also disclosed his relations with Esterhazy, going even to the length of confessing that he had received from that officer the items mentioned in the *bordereau*. What is to be thought of the discretion and good sense of officers who thus betray an agent who has supplied them with surreptitious information? One would have thought it a clear obligation of good faith to observe the strictest secrecy with regard to the source of information obtained in the Capital of a friendly Power. But from the beginning Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi appear to have gone out of their way to bring home the guilt of high treason to the officer who had served their purpose only too well, and to exculpate an officer from whom they had never received any information and of whom they knew nothing. There can be little doubt that this singular attitude has helped to confirm the anti-Dreyfusards in the belief that Dreyfus was and Esterhazy was not the traitor. The circumstances now coming to light show pretty conclusively that this belief is wholly erroneous. The suicide of Colonel Henry when forced to admit that he forged the document produced in the Chamber by M. Cavaignac as the "conclusive proof" of the guilt of the prisoner in the Ile du Diable, leaves no doubt as to the unscrupulous means by which his conviction was brought about. Henry was his chief accuser and the most vehement witness during the Court Martial. But why should the foreign attachés attempt to take an active interest in the fate of an officer who had not obliged them in any way? If we admit the plea of disinterested chivalry as explaining intervention on behalf of an officer wrongly suspected of a crime of which they knew him to be innocent, what shall be said of their readiness to disclose their equivocal relations with an officer of the staff who had placed them under very considerable obligations if he gave them the items set forth in the *bordereau*. Here again there is something that requires explanation. It has been hitherto alleged that the *bordereau* was a bogus document forged by Major Esterhazy—at the instance of Colonel Sandher—in order to procure the conviction of Dreyfus. The handwriting of the latter was said to be imitated, successfully according to three experts, very unsuccessfully according to two others, who held that the writing was that of Esterhazy disguised. Now we are asked to believe that the document was an actual inventory of documents given to the German attaché by Esterhazy. If that be so, the allegation that it was forged by that officer by order of his superior to procure the condemnation of Dreyfus cannot be true.

RAJPUTANA'S cup is not yet full. The latest reports show that the water-supply threatens to fail in Kherwara. Remedial measures were promptly started, and may prevent suffering both among the people and cattle. There are now 4,672 persons in receipt of famine relief, though the number of emigrants has reached 4,342. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, except in Merwara, and the state of the crops is generally good, except in Ajmere-Merwara, where it is fair. The harvesting of crops is almost completed. Cattle are reported to be in poor condition in Marwar, Haraoti, and Ajmere, but elsewhere they are good. Fodder scarcity prevails in the states reported last week, but as regards food-grains prices are falling in two states and are steady elsewhere. Central India reports agricultural operations in progress and standing crops in fairly good condition. Prices continue above normal in Bundelkhand. The condition of the opium crop is fair in Malwa and good in Gwalior and Bhopal. But the outlook in the Central Provinces gives occasion for some anxiety. The weather is reported to have been hot and occasionally cloudy, high winds prevailing almost everywhere. Slight showers of rain fell in eight districts. The threshing of spring crops is approaching completion, and the planting of sugarcane continues in Bhandara and Sambalpur. In Saugor, labourers find occupation in gathering mahua and other minor products from Government forests. In parts of Damoh also the forests have been thrown open to the poorer classes, and village relief is being organised in the northern half of that district. The water-supply is becoming scanty in some villages of the Mandla, Betul, Wardha, and Chhindwara districts, and fodder is reported insufficient in parts of Seoni, Wardha, Nagpur, and Sambalpur. The food-grain fluctuates greatly. In Madras, although light showers fell in parts of the Circars and Bellary, and heavy rain in parts of the central, west coast and southern districts, the water-supply is becoming exhausted. The standing crops are generally in good condition, but are suffering from exhaustion of the water-supply in parts. The harvest continues to yield a normal outturn, but the pasture has dried up, though fodder is sufficient. Burma Ruby mines district report is similar. Slight rain is shown to have fallen in parts of six districts. Harvesting of later crops in Bombay is progressing in twelve and preparations for next season in eighteen districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Guzerat and Karnatak. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind, and agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in seven and fallen in two districts. Elsewhere they are stationary. Two districts of Bengal and two in Hyderabad Deccan are in want of water, and an early monsoon is anxiously hoped for.

THE resolution on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department, which was summarised in our telegraphic columns the other day, further shows that during the year reported upon considerable advance was made towards completing the equipment of the bacteriological laboratory at Muktesar and placing the staff on a thoroughly satisfactory footing. As the result of an informal conference held at Simla, which was attended by Veterinary-Colonel Queripel and Dr. Lingard, a veterinary officer has been posted as Assistant to the Imperial Bacteriologist to attend to the practical work outside the laboratory, as well as to assist in the laboratory itself. A trained German head laboratory assistant has been attached to the laboratory, and most of the buildings and appliances required have been provided. Government have unfortunately been deprived temporarily of Dr. Lingard's services owing to his being obliged to take sick leave, but Captain Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., has been appointed to carry on his work, and a number of important experiments are in progress in connection with rinderpest, whilst the manufacture of mallein and other reagents is being carried on. It is a source of satisfaction to Government as well as to the public that the laboratory is at length in working order, and the various objects of the institution are being actively pursued.

WE understand that the introduction of the Imperial Penny Postage has proved such a success that a question is under consideration at Home of starting an Imperial Parcels Postage on similar lines. Proposals to this effect have been submitted to various British Colonies and dependencies, the maximum rate suggested being the uniform one of three shillings for parcels weighing from seven to eleven pounds, with one and two shilling rates for those weighing less.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. E. M. James takes his seat on the Legislative Council, in place of Sir Charles Ollivant, on the 22nd instant, when the usual salutes will be fired. Sir Charles leaves Mahableshwar for Bombay, to-day (Thursday).

As the Calcutta and Allahabad mails missed connection with the Jubbulpore mail on Wednesday, these mails were not received in Bombay last evening.

VERY peculiar weather has prevailed in Madras since Friday. The sky has been dark and overcast with clouds, and light and heavy showers have been frequent. The weather has indeed been, and is, more like that prevailing during a good monsoon than during the usually dry month of April. The whole place will soon be as green as in November.

A BRILLIANT company, including Baron di Pauli, Minister of Commerce, assembled at Trieste, on March 29, to witness the launching of the new Austrian Lloyd steamer Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the largest vessel ever built in Austria. The ship, however, after moving about 100 feet, stuck fast, and all efforts to move her were were fruitless.

MR. MCKINLEY'S return to Washington from Thomasville, where he has been associating with the Republican managers, is accompanied by gossip that it has been arranged that he will not oppose Mr. Reed's re-election as Speaker, Mr. Reed engaging not to oppose Mr. McKinley's re-election as President. This compact, says the New York correspondent of the "Standard," would leave Mr. Roosevelt's Presidential ambitions dependent upon the goodwill of the Republican managers of New York State, whose legislative proposals Mr. Roosevelt is vigorously opposing, and for reasons creditable to him.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" writes :—Colonel Artamopoff, of the General Staff, who during the last eleven months has been accredited as Special Russian Legate to the Court of the Negus Menelik, returned here yesterday from Adis Abeba, and proceeds to-day to St. Petersburg, to report personally to the Czar on the general situation in Abyssinia. Colonel Artamopoff is the bearer of an autograph letter and a variety of choice and valuable presents from the Negus to his Imperial Majesty. It is understood that the Russian Orthodox Mission in Abyssinia is meeting with but very chequered success.

LIEUTENANT A. FREEMAN, R. N., who was referred to in a Reuter's telegram as having been killed and subsequently decapitated in the recent fighting in Samoa, was formerly on the East Indian Station, and has a brother living in Colombo, namely Mr. R. Freeman, of the staff of Walker, Sons & Co., Limited. Lieutenant Freeman, in fact, had been on all the stations which our Navy serves, having entered the service a matter of 16 or 17 years ago. He had been on the Australian Station two years, and was looking forward to going Home at the end of another year to obtain his promotion to the rank of Commander. He was second in command of the *Tauranga*.

THE German Emperor, on Saturday, March 25th, sanctioned the new Military laws. On April 1st a new Army Corps, the Eighteenth, consisting of the Hessian and the Twenty-first Division, will be formed, with its headquarters at Frankfurt. Three new Divisions will also be formed: one being added to the East Prussian, the second to the Thuringian, and the third to the Alsatian Army Corps. The disciplinary proceedings instituted against Professor Hans Delbruck as a Prussian official, for having denounced the action of the German Government in expelling Danes from Schleswig-Holstein has resulted in his being sentenced to a censure and a fine of 500 marks. It is reported from North Schleswig that the expulsions of Danish agricultural labourers and servant girls continue.

REPORTS have also been received of a meeting at Czaslau, where the Czech leader, Dr. Herold, protested against any alteration of the Languages Decrees, by which their essential principle would be affected. Czech leaders, who have been making speeches at other places, threaten to organise Czech obstruction in the most violent form in the Reichsrath, if a cessation of German obstruction is purchased by concessions to the German Nationality. In fact, the confusion that now exists could not well be greater and it extends now to every province in Austria—to "loyal" Tyrol no less than to "loyal" Styria for in both these provinces, in spite of their traditional loyalty, the German Nationalists, if not exactly of the Schonerer type, are approximating to it, and have got the upper hand over the Moderate elements.

IN the discussion of the Financial Budget on March 24, M. Gras moved to raise the payment of Deputies from 360*l.* to 600*l.* a year. The Abbe Lemire supported this, but thought at the same time the number of Deputies should be reduced. After a discussion the amendment was rejected by 346 to 105, and an amendment to raise the stipend to 480*l.* was rejected by 326 to sixty-nine. M. Guyard moved to reduce it to 340*l.* observing that the present figure was too great compared with the pay of many officials. Cries of disapproval were raised, and the amendment was withdrawn. M. Lasies (Socialist) moved that the payment be abolished. A Deputy ought either to have enough to live on respectably, which he could not with the present sum, or else the representation should be left entirely to the rich. This was rejected by 443 to forty.

THE proposal made by the New South Wales Polo Association to raise the standard height of polo ponies in the Australasian Colonies to 14·2 came before the New Zealand Polo Association at its last General Meeting. After a lengthy discussion it was resolved that at present it would be against the interests of polo in New Zealand to raise the height as proposed: a motion to raise it to 14·1 after the present season was also lost. "The increase in height suggested by N. S. W. P. Association, if adopted throughout Australasia, might," remarks the *Asian*, "be productive of effect on the price of Waler ponies suitable for our polo market, but as things go at present we doubt whether we should derive any benefit. The standard of 13·3 is accepted in a spirit of such exceeding elasticity that an inch or two more or less in a pony's height over that limit does nothing to affect its value."

A NUMBER of officers, including Captains Fremantle, Gillespie, Coventry, and Lewis, Lieutenants O'Malley and Pope-Hennessy, and sixteen non-commissioned officers, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th ult. They formed a position of the West African Field Force sent to Nigeria during the recent disturbances. During the voyage Lieutenant Mackenzie and Sergeant Macintosh died from tropical fever, and were buried at sea. Lieutenant George Douglas Mackenzie, D.S.O., 1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders, who was appointed to the Niger Coast Protectorate in December last, after serving with his regiment in the Tirah Expedition, and gaining the Distinguished Service Order at the storming of the Dargai heights. He was taken with Sunstroke while serving on West African coast, and died on board the mail steamer, Olenda, on his way to Old Calabar. Lieutenant Mackenzie was in his twenty-ninth year, and joined the Gordons from the Militia in 1891.

MR. CHARLES G. HARPER has made a well deserved reputation as historian of the old coaching roads. His books on the Brighton Road, the Dover Road, the Portsmouth Road, call up many a quaint picture of the England of our fathers and great-great-grandfathers. In many ways the old Bath Road is more interesting than any of the three. It was the coaching road of fashionable society. "Along its course of over a hundred miles went a hundred and fifty years ago all that was dissolute and witty, all that was artistic and literary, in the Society of that day." The towns and villages on the route flourished by the periodical migration between London and "The Bath." The railway obliterated, so to speak, the old route. But the bicycle is restoring it. There are few "spins" in England more pleasant than a wheeling trip from Hyde Park corner, by way of Brentford and Hounslow, Reading, Marlborough, and Chippenham, to the once fashionable capital of the West. Mr. Harper's new book is to appear within the next three weeks under the title of "The Bath Road: History, Fashion, and Frivolity on an old Highway." Messrs. Chapman and Hall are the publishers.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on March 29, says :—It must not be imagined because the situation in Austria is not enlivened by tumultuous sittings in the Reichsrath that the crisis is stationary. It is, on the contrary, rapidly developing in a direction which cannot be contemplated without the gravest concern! The centre of action has been removed by the prorogation of the Reichsrath from Vienna to the provinces. From Bohemia, Styria, the Tyrol, Upper Austria, Dalmatia, and other parts of the country comes intelligence of growing discontent. In the feud at present raging among the various nationalities and races of the empire the language ordinances have been relegated to the background, and the most prominent subjects of controversy now affect the very fundamental principles of the State. Even the most moderate section of the German element have openly declared their determination to have no further dealings with the Thun Cabinet, which, moreover, could scarcely count upon a compact majority in the Reichsrath. The country cannot, without serious inconvenience, be ruled much longer in virtue of Paragraph XIV., and the position of the Ministry thus becomes a precarious one.

REGULATIONS for the training of the First-Class Army Reserve have been issued. Infantry Reservists of the Foot Guards and Line will in future be trained as follows: (*a*) Men of section B who have been transferred to the Reserve at the end of three years' colour service will be required to train in the fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh years of their original engagement; (*b*) Men of sections B and C who have served more than three years will only be required to train during the tenth year of their original engagement; (*c*) Men of section D will be required to train in the first and third years of their engagement; (*d*) Any men who should have completed training in the previous year, but failed to do so. The training will consist of firing in one day between the 1st April and the 31st October twenty-eight rounds of ball ammunition on a range available up to 600 yards for the service rifle with a full charge, and the performance of two musketry drills, each of half-an-hour's duration. Those making less than forty points will be required to perform a second practice. Regimental, reserve, and good conduct pay will be issued, in addition to ration and messing allowance, to all who go through the practice.

THE "Times" correspondent in the Austrian capital says :—The extension of the revolt against the political influence of the Roman Catholic Church in this country is daily becoming more manifest. Constant evidence is forthcoming that should means not be found for counteracting it there is every likelihood of its assuming considerable proportions. The apprehension entertained that it would in course of time find an echo across the frontier proves to have been correct. It is known that the movement has been making steady progress, and that it is intimately associated with the German Nationalist or Pan-Germanic agitation. Its significance does not consist in the actual number of proselytes. The mere fact that such an agitation should have made its appearance at all in Catholic Austria is a novel and profoundly interesting feature in the development of the great crisis through which this country is now passing. The subject will occupy the attention of the Conference of Roman Catholic bishops that is to assemble in Vienna after Easter, which will discuss a recent legal decision rescinding a grant made by the Vienna Town Council towards the erection repair of Roman Catholic churches in the capital.

A MEETING was held at the Union Club, Malta, on the 24th ult., to discuss the formation of a Malta Naval and Military Society. Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell presided, and Admiral Sir John Hopkins was among those present. The proposed rules of the society are as follows: I. That the society be called the Malta Naval and Military Society, and that its object be to promote the discussion of naval and military matters, special attention being given to those of local interest. II. That it consist of naval and military officers stationed at Malta, and of retired and half-pay officers resident in Malta. III. That the society be governed by a president, a vice-president, a consulting and an executive committee. The president to be his Excellency the Commander-in-chief; the vice-president, the Admiral Commander-in-chief; the consulting committee (naval), the Admiral-Superintendent, Rear-Admiral, Deputy-Inspector-General of the Hospital and Fleet; (military), General Officers commanding the military and artillery brigades, principal medical officer, and commanding officer Royal Engineers; executive committee (naval), chief of the staff and six officers; (military), chief staff officer and six officers to be elected at the first general meeting. The senior officer present at an executive committee meeting to preside. The committee to elect a treasurer and hon. secretary, who will then "ex officio" join the executive committee. IV. Subscription 2s. 6d. per annum, paid in advance; year to commence on 1st April. V. Lectures will be given periodically as found feasible, and discussion invited. Lectures will be printed and circulated to members. VI. Date, hour, and place of meetings will be announced in naval and military orders and through the press.

THE New York correspondent of the *Times*, writing on March 26, says :—Neither party is yet prepared to make foreign or colonial policy a clear issue in that Presidential campaign which, though opened prematurely, absorbs so much political energy. The same remark applies to the pending questions with England. Mr. Henry Norman, in to-day's despatch to the "New York Times," draws a contrast between the comparative facility with which England has come to terms with France about Africa, and is likely to come to terms with Russia about China, and the protracted disputes with the United States over Canadian cod-fishing, the lumber trade, and trifling boundary questions in Alaska. He means Americans to understand that they and not the English are chiefly responsible for the failure to agree. Possibly, but, if so, the responsibility rests, not on the American people generally, but on certain ill-chosen agents of selfish interests. In quieter times public opinion would make itself felt on this subject. But public interest at present is fixed on other matters, on the strange conflict on the other side of the globe on trusts and their rapidly growing tendency to oppress the consumer and stifle the competition of industries vital to American trades on business, which, nevertheless, thrives everywhere, on the export, which increases by leaps and bounds, on the general prosperity, coupled, perhaps ominously, with the gigantic speculation at home, on the intestine quarrels which threaten both political parties, and on such sequels of the recent war as the disease called Algerism, which the recent evidence before the Beef Commission brings into prominence as a political issue. This last, for the moment, dwarfs all others. The attempt to whitewash Mr. Alger, Mr. Eagan and other incapable departmental chiefs has totally failed. The evidence which has been accumulating for weeks that American soldiers during the war were fed on unwholesome meat is finally confirmed by Mr. Roosevelt's detailed specific and courageous testimony that this meat was "wholly unfit for human food" and that illness and death were the results. Popular indignation runs high.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Bishops-designate of Madras, Madagascar, and Mombasa will be consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 29th June.

## THE BUDGET PROPOSALS.

There is growing opposition to the Budget proposals in several quarters.

The Australians especially are strongly opposed to an increase of the wine duties.

## AMERICAN WARSHIPS FOR SAMOA.

The United States cruisers Marblehead and Newark have been ordered to Samoa.

## THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF KOWLOON.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question, said the attack on the British troops at Kowloon appeared to have been instigated by Chinese secret societies, but the combatants included uniformed Chinese Militia, and the doubtful attitude of the Chinese authorities necessitates a careful reconsideration of the position.

## FIRM MEASURES AT KOWLOON.

APRIL 19.

The British troops at Kowloon having been reinforced advance to-day towards Deep Bay to clear the country of the hostile Chinese. The gunboats will assist in the advance.

## THE BRINDISI MAIL ROUTE.

A conference held at Rome between representatives of the Italian Railways and the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company has considered the means to accelerate the transit of the Indian Mail Service, and has decided to lower the fares between Modane and Brindisi, and to modify the existing Customs regulations.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AND JAPANESE LABOUR.

APRIL 18.

The Dominion Government will probably disallow the Bill passed by the British Columbia Legislature excluding the entry of Japanese labourers.

## THE VICEROY AND THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### H. E. ASSUMES CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Sir Arthur Trevor left, to-day, for home, H. E. the Viceroy assuming charge of the Public Works Department.

## THE FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

Sir William Cunningham left Simla, to-day, for home, after making over the Foreign Secretaryship to Mr. Barnes.

## THE LAHORE COMMAND.

Major-General Morton, commanding Lahore, proceeds on three months' leave home, to-day; Colonel MacGregor, from Ferozepore, officiating.

## THE GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL FOR INDIA.

Herr von Waldthausen, German Consul-General for India, who is now in Germany, on leave, is due back next August.

## MILITARY NEWS.

The Secretary of State has appointed Major-General Sir Edward Stedman, K. C. I. E., C. B., to be Secretary in the Military Department, India Office, in succession to Sir Oliver Newmarch, who retires next month.

Majors Jennings, R. A., and Kettlewell, 22nd Bombay Infantry, have passed the Tactical Examination for promotion.

Colonel Blaksley, R. A., is appointed Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Bombay Command, vice Spragge, whose tenure of office has expired.

Miss Coleman resigns the Indian Army Nursing Service.

## FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

### CONTINUED WAZIRI RAIDING.

The Waziris continue raiding into Afghan territory. The last news comes through Kurrum, and reports an attack upon the Kotkai village, in Khost, where the Waziris a few days ago killed one Khotwal, wounded another, and carried off two hundred head of cattle.

### CAPTAIN McMAHON'S CHITRAL MISSION.

Captain McMahon, who had been here in connection with his recent mission to Chitral, also left, to-day, for Malakhand.

Colonel Queripel, head of the Civil Veterinary Department, is expected here on the 26th instant.

## THE BURMA COMMISSIONERS' GRIEVANCE.

### DECISION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

It is reported in Rangoon that the Secretary of State has given decision on the memorials addressed to him by the members of the Burma Commission respecting their supersession by Major Parsons, of the Indian Staff Corps.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows. In 1885, Lieutenant Parsons, Assistant Commissioner, was wounded badly by dacoits, after seventeen months' service, and went home in 1890. His name disappeared from all Provincial official lists in 1897. He was re-appointed to the Commission after over eleven years' absence, and by successive promotions was placed in a position he would have occupied amongst Deputy Commissioners if he had served continuously since 1885.

The Secretary of State has decided not to interfere with Major Parsons' present grading, but he has ordered that the officers superseded shall be gazetted with retrospective effect to the rank they would have occupied had Major Parsons not been re-appointed to the Commission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae, arrived here, this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ancona, extra, left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 19.

Orient mail steamer Omrah from Australia and French mail steamer Yarra from China arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhowsnuggar 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cents. Consols | 110 9-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 116 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 66 5-8 |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-8 |

## THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

### BISHOP OF BOMBAY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, APRIL 19.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay preached an eloquent sermon at Mahableshwar, on Sunday last, before a crowded congregation, which consisted of all the high Government officials, civil and military. There were present also a large number of missionaries belonging to the Free Church. The Lord Bishop took his text from Matt. 28th, 18 to 20th verses. After dealing with this, he spoke of the principles on which missionary work should be carried out, which is not to be done in the spirit of attack or with a contemptuous disregard to the prejudicies of others, but it should be done in the spirit of love and charity. There are not many of us who know enough of other religious systems. The work we in India have to do is to create a Christian atmosphere around us, and if we succeed in creating that, then all those evils will die a natural death. He had been asked to take notice of the centenary of the Church Missionary Society, which was being observed throughtout the world this week. The C. M. S. is one of the oldest and greatest missionary organisations in the world, and had beaten the records of all the other societies, which were doing great and noble work throughout the world. The conference is in need of Rs. 10,000 for two pressing needs—firstly, for building halls at various centres, carrying on mission work, schools and houses; secondly, for the development of their technical and industrial schools, and also to start schools for teaching carpentry and other trades, which are a most necessary education for young Native Christians who cannot find employment as clerks. The society is, therefore, in urgent need of funds.

## THE POONA MURDERS.

### NOTICE FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SATTE'S SENTENCE.

Khandu Vishnu Satte, who was sentenced by Mr. Crowe to ten years, rigirous imprismnent for abetment of the murder of the Dravids, has been served with a notice by the High Court to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced.

## PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were 22 cases and 15 deaths from plague in the city, the total mortality being 28. There are now 145 patients under treatment in different hospitals.

## THE WEATHER.

Good rain has fallen round about the Poona districts, also at Mahableshwar, Sattara, and Ahmednagar.

## NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 17.

MR. DYSON, the District Traffic Inspector of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., lodged a complaint before Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate, against one Keshowlal, Fakirchand, and Fatechand, for requiring the railway company to carry a parcel, containing dangerous and offensive goods, without disclosing its contents. The facts of the case showed that the accused were druggists, carrying on their business under the name and style of Keshowlal, Fakirchand and Co., at the Three Gates. In February last, No. 3 went to the Ahmedabad railway station with a package, containing sulphuric acid, which was subsequently consigned to the agent of the accused at Agas. No declaration was made before any servant of the railway company as to the nature of the contents of the package according to section 59 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890. It happened that at the Anand railway station the package in question accidentally overturned, and the contents began to pour over, which caused the other parcels near it to ignite. Damage to the extent of Rs. 700 was caused to the other merchants, whose goods were lying at the Anand station at the time. The fire was soon put out by the railway servants; and the consignors were brought to trial by the Traffic Inspector. It was a long trial, the Court having called several witnesses to corroborate the story of the prosecution. After hearing the evidence on both sides, the Court came to the conclusion that accused No. 2 should be discharged, as he was not present when the parcel was consigned to their agent at Agas. Nos. 1 and 3 were held guilty, and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 51 and 10, respectively, or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment. Nos. 1 and 3 were also directed to pay to the railway company Rs. 400 and Rs. 7, respectively, for damage caused to them. Mr. Dayabhai Igatram, vakil, appeared for the railway company, and Mr. T. T. Majmudar, barrister-at-law, for the defence.

Yet three more public gatherings took place last week. Last Monday, at 5 p.m., the prize-distribution of the Municipal Primary Schools took place at the Ripon Hall. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Fry, and Mr. Fry was requested to preside on the occasion. Some of the boys recited some stories rendered in Gujerati verses. Some humorous dialogues were repeated by the boys, of which that of Law vs. Force created very great amusement. A short dramatic piece, called "Vakil and his Client," was well enacted by two young students, the moral of it being that truth was made triumphant over falsehood. This is the first gathering of its kind since the establishment of the Municipal aided schools. Mr. Fry made a very interesting speech on education, urging the students to take to industries ultimately.

Mr. Augustus Fortunatus Gray, the Police Inspector, was given a dinner by his Parsee friends and admirers on Thursday last, when thirty guests were present. Mr. Gray was once Assistant Superintendent of Police, and now he retires on good service pension, after a period of 25 years. He is appointed Police Commissioner in the Edar State on a salary of Rs. 150. Mr. Gray left for Edar on Saturday last with the best wishes of his friends and subordinates.

On Sunday afternoon, a very successful party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Pestonji Vakil, at their Shahibaug Bungalow, in honour of Mr. Nowroji P. Vakil, C.I.E., who is shortly proceeding to Europe. There was a very large assembly of Parsee and Hindu ladies and gentlemen, and the gathering was made very lively by the presence of a large number of children. Among those present were: Nagarshet Manibhai, Shet Madubhai Runchodlal, Mr. and Mrs. Narsinhrao B. Divatia, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wadia, Dr. and Mrs. Nanavati, Miss Kapadia, Dr. and Mrs. Khumbhata, Dr. Kallianiwala, Mr. and Mrs. M.P. Mody, Mrs. and Miss S. J. Lalkaka, Mr. and Mrs. Ardesir J. Lalkaka, Mr. and Mrs. Ratanji J. Lalkaka, Mr. Nasarvanji P. Vakil, Mr. Rustomji J. Vakil, Dr. and Mrs. N. C. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Talati, Khan Bahadur Dadabhai D. Kadaka, Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai, Shet Jesangbhai, Mr. and Mrs. Dadina, Mr. Shapurji Setna, Rao Bahadur Mansukhram, Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Parekh, Mr. T. T. Majmudar, Mr. R. B. Pranlal, and many others.

The host and hostess provided excellent refreshments and music for the entertainment of the party. Mr. M. P. Mody, barrister-at-law, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and in doing so said that Mr. Nowroji was proceeding to Europe for the benefit of his health, and he was expressing the wishes of all present in wishing that Mr. Nowroji may have a pleasant voyage, and that his stay on the Continent may do him much good. They all knew Mr. Nowroji, and his deeds of benevolence and charity were too well known to require narration. His amiable and very obliging nature had endeared him to all who knew him. In his career he had won the esteem and admiration of all persons, both official and non-official, to an extent which was hardly equalled by any citizen. Mr. Nowroji was going to leave them for about six months, and they all wished and hoped that he would return greatly benefited in health to grace Ahmedabad society by his presence and to continue his useful career for many years. He (Mr. Mody) then asked those assembled to drink to the health of Mr. Nowroji. The toast was enthusiastically responded to, and Mr. Nowroji thanked the party in suitable terms.

THE results of the Newcastle examination are announced as follows:—Scholar, Macmillan, K.S.; medallist, Macnaghten ma., K.S. The following were placed in order of merit:—Lekyll, K.S., Maxwell, Lyte, K.S., Richmond, K.S., and Carr, K.S., equal; Skrine and Tomkinson, K.S., equal; Harrison, K.S., Hobbouse, K.S., Macnaghten mi., K.S., Willis, K.S., and Prideaux, equal. Wilder Divinity Prizeman, Macnaghten ma., K.S., "Proxime accessit," Darling. The school close for the Easter holidays, which last till April 26.

## ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

### NEW SINGERS AT THE OPERA.

### PICTURES OF THE YEAR.

### PRIVATE VIEWS IN THE STUDIOS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

VARIOUS lists which have been published of the artists engaged for Covent Garden this season are, admittedly incomplete. Negotiations are, in fact, in progress with many well-known vocalists. Amongst these is Madame Lilli Lehmann, who, by the way, has already sung at Covent Garden, not only in Wagner's operas, but also in "La Traviata." The prime donne must, however, certainly be reinforced, and we understand that some interesting debuts are in prospect. We may also expect Herr Wachter, of Dresden, to be added to the list of basses, and Herr Bertram, of Munich, to the baritones. Madame Calve will probably come, but it is not quite certain, although she has fortunately nothing to complain of on the score of health. On the other hand, Frau Schumann-Heink has been very seriously ill, the result of a chill, and one evening about a fortnight ago, in New York, her life was even despaired of. An interesting debut will be that of Mdlle. Febea Strakosch, who is a niece (and not, as has been stated, a daughter) of the late impresario, Maurice Strakosch. The young lady, who has during the past two seasons been singing in Milan, Genoa, and other cities, is distantly connected with Madame Patti, whose elder sister, Amalia, was Maurice Strakosch's wife. Madame Melba's engagement will be a longer one than usual, although the first six weeks of the season will be largely devoted to representations in German, and the fashionable prima donna, who, by the way, will sustain the leading role in Puccini's "La Boheme" is not expected until June.

M. Jean de Reszke, with other leading artists, and Mr. Maurice Grau, the manager, will sail by the Touraine on April 22, thus allowing the great tenor a fortnight's rest in Paris before the London season opens. He has decided not to appear in "L'Africaine" this summer, and, indeed, it seems that the part of Vasco di Gama, which he tried in New York a few weeks ago, did not very well suit him. He has however, had a splendid season in America, and his fees, which have, we understand, exceeded £400 per night, are larger than any other tenor has ever before received for a six months' season. There will be important changes in the band at the opera this season, the first violinist and other players of leading instruments now being brought by Mr. Grau from New York. The leader of the orchestra at Covent Garden, receives, it is said, the very comfortable salary of twenty-four guineas a week. These players, and several other members of the Covent Garden troupe, will sail by the Campania for England direct on April 22.

At the annual prize distribution of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers the other day Sir Howard Vincent told some interesting facts concerning the only company in the service exclusively formed of the workpeople of a single pianoforte firm—Messrs. Broadwood. It is just two years more than a century since Mr. James Broadwood on April 8, 1797, was gazetted Lieutenant of the Royal Westminster Volunteers, and the sword of his subaltern, Sir George Smart, organist of the Chapel Royal (and the Sir George Drum of Thackeray), is still preserved in the regiment. This year the Broadwood Company is the best shooting company of volunteers in England, Wales, and Scotland, and although the company is composed mainly of men on piece-work, who lose wages when they are volunteering, during 19 out of 32 years it has been the best shooting company of a noted regiment. Unfortunately the Broadwood Company will, in a year or two, cease to exist so far as London is concerned, as, owing to the difficulty of securing more land at a reasonable price, the Broadwood pianoforte factory is about to be removed from Horse-ferry-road to Bedford.

There were not many visitors to the Studios on Saturday. The Boat Race rather absorbed public enthusiasm; the weather was not very propitious; and interest generally was not in the direction of art. Yesterday it was a different story. The light was good, the sun was warm, and in the various art quarters it was easy to see, from the crowds of vehicles in the different streets, that the artist was at home and "showing." Even in a year there has come a great change in the map of London from the point of view of the artist and his studio. Kensington is losing its prestige. Rents have gone up, open sites have been built over, and fogs have become more prevalent or more obstinate. Painters are taking flight and colonising Chelsea or returning to St. John's-wood, or pushing further north still to Primrose-hill or Hampstead.

Mr. Byam Shaw is making a bold bid for popularity this year with a subject, original, demanding great courage in its attack, full of possibilities, and full of difficulties. "Qui que tu sois"—wrote Voltaire under a statue of Cupid—"voila ton maitre! Qui l'est, ou fut, ou le doit etre." And this is practically Mr. Shaw's subject. To the left of the large canvas, on a mound of rising ground, Cupid, astride a little war horse, sees deploying in procession before him, all the great ones of the world who have been thrall to love, and confessed it to mankind. They pass before us and him, with a splendid disregard for chronology, or appropriateness of entourage. Venus heads the procession, not the Haughty Queen of Horace, not the "Venus Victrix" of the ancients, but a younger woman, timid, and captive, her head bent down, her flaxen hair covering and hiding her face, and driven by a group of gleeful amorini, who hold her in ribbons, a prisoner at the head of her own captives. Then follow in an ordered crowd, incongruously marshalled, the grim Dante, pale and bending forward, Michelangelo, stern and resolved, with manly stride, and by his side, of all possible bewitchers to tempt that masterful genius, the abundant beauty of Cleopatra. Behind them comes Touchstone, with a whimsical eye on the strange couple, and, following his own creation, the bland Shakespeare himself. Tannhauser, with his pilgrim's staff and bottle, is rather a surprise, but the sad beauty of Mary, Queen of Scots, is easily recognised from head-dress, and from the familiar features. In wild contrast to the wayward Queen comes Beethoven, solemn, and with brooding face, and just in front of him, that classic hedonist, Mark Antony. From Beethoven we pass, with easy transition, to the Knight of the Swan, with his plumed headdress and chain armour, a prominent figure in the procession; last comes Semiramis, in rich, Oriental colours, a little love god, with his bow, accompanying her. And now the vanguard of the procession has past, but all round the turn of the hill, other victims approach in dignified advance. Our bluff King, in ermine, and with Holbein hat, is prominent, and Milton, that unhappy, married poet, and King Solomon, Henry's rival and victor, and the familiar face and figure of Stout Jack and, most unlikely of companions, Martin Luther and Paganini. After them it is not so much with interest as with surprise, we recognise Andrea del Sarto, Dean Swift, Sir Thomas More, Lancelot, Charles II., Fra Lippo Lippi—these and hundreds more, thousands more, apparently. In ordered procession they come streaming out from the gateways of the old, walled city, built in the bend of the bay, where the sea breaks against the cliff.

Mr. John Charlton's "God Save the Queen" comes as a very vivid remiuscence of the pageant of two years ago—the blaze of colour, the sea of faces and figures, the brilliancy of the open-air effects. The scene is the front of the Cathedral, and the time the moment when the Royal carriage is just drawing up to the steps. Already the two Archbishops, in magnificent canonicals, are standing ready to commence the service, and the throng on the steps, behind them, and right and left of them, include the great officers of State, judges, prelates, City dignitaries, and choristers. All that blaze of scarlet and red is tempered by the white and violet of the clergy, and by the solemn shadow that invests the portico of the Cathedral front. We face the Queen, and see her face turned towards the throng—it is more than a group—of Princes and representatives of Kings, the Prince of Wales with his baton of F. M., the Duke of Connaught with his sword unsheathed, the Prince of Naples, Prince Henry of Prussia, his fist not as yet mailed, the Grand-Duke Serge of Russia, the Duke of Saxony—there is no need to go through the list; they are all here, recognisable, but not over insistent. The grooms stand by the heads of the cream-coloured horses, grooms and steeds alike ablaze with scarlet and gold. That quaint uninspired statue of Queen Anne agreeably breaks up the monotony of all the brilliant colour, and gives the eye a needed rest. For, more in the foreground and nearer to us, we can distinguish better the more memorable of our guests. The swarthy horseman seen in profile, his blue tunic blazoned with orders, a star of diamonds on his astracan cap, is the sirdar of Persia. The Prince of Montenegro, one of the most picturesque figures in the procession, dark and swarthy, is here, and that slim figure well sitting his little arab, his fez looking strangely domestic amidst these plumes and helmets is, the brother of the Khedive. The Crown Prince of Japan is in a naval uniform, and so is Prince Charles of Denmark. All these are to the left of the composition, while to the right, and more to the front, headed by Colonel Gordon, come riding up the native body guard of Indian Cavalry, splendid and warlike they look, their swords drawn, and their grim dusky faces, shaded by scarves of blue and yellow wound round into turbans. We have to add to these groups gentleman at arms, warders of the Tower, Beef-eaters, costumed officials, and robed dignitaries, and, in the extreme foreground and corner, a sturdy New Zealander, not indeed sketching the ruins of St Pauls, but proudly representing the police of that Colony, of which he is an inspector. A difficult subject, this Jublee pageant, to paint, all will agree, the artist's desire to be general having to be compromised with the sitters' drsire to have the worrying details of uniform and costume particularised, and the public's wish to have the very scene itself comprehensively put before them.

Mrs. Rae, in painting the classic myth of Diana and Callisto, has indeed tackled a difficult subject. Let us say at once she has come out of it with honour. It is a large decorative canvas, with many figures in a fine classical landscape. A certain unreality about the landscape heightens the effect. A stream comes down from the lake above, and flows right to the margin of the picture. The ground is carpeted with primroses tufting the soft verdure, with clumps of iris by the water side, and overhead umbrageous yew trees and the huge stems—trunks rather—of cypreses. The effect, even without the figures, is classical. But the figures leave us in no doubt of their period. Here is Diana, stately, majestic, towering over her attendant nymps "by a head and lofty shoulders," as the classic poet puts it. She wears in her dark hair her symbol of the crescent moon. Her draperies are classic, her lower limbs not covered, her appearance commanding, and, as she extends one minatory arm, almost overawing. Her nymphs are grouped round her or near her, some preparing for the bath, some resting by the water's edge, and in attitudes that suggest antique sculptures, but all drawn with a view to grace and beauty. They occupy the glade by the right bank of the stream. To the left, and in the foreground, is another group of figures, and prominent amongst them, the kneeling Callisto, almost nude, her last draperies just removed by two attendant nymphs. Both pose and face suggest timidity and a sense of shame. Through the glade you make out many of Diana's hunting maidens, one restraining with difficulty the hounds she holds in leash, others cooling themselves in the stream. It was a difficult composition for the painter to keep in hand, and the large canvas has a fine decorative effect.

Mr. Draper has two pictures ready for sending in. One is a scene in an old Brittany church—a church in some port or town by the sea, as we gather from the model of a frigate hung up under the stained-glass of the window. The massive shaft of a pillar takes a prominent place in the centre of the composition, and the base of it is stained with coloured or golden light as the sun streams throught the painted glass. The Brittany peasant women, whom we know in pictures almost better than our own, are seen, one kneeling in prayer, a young mother whose baby is with her, and one passing out from her devotions, with a pathetic expression on her homely face. But these figures are in the background, and for contrast. Well in the front of the picture, leaning against the pillar, and in the radiance of light which falls upon it, is a child of eight or nine, who looks up wonderingly towards the window overhead. She seems almost in reverie, fascinated by the mystery of the light, and caught in the beauty of it. The quaint little Brittany cap confines her flowing fair hair, her feet are cased in awkward sabots, a basket is in her hand full of her purchases at the market. One is at a loss to explain her almost transfigured expression till a reference to Mr. Draper's title, "Trailing Clouds of Glory," makes it clear, at least for those who have read Wordsworth's famous ode. His second picture is a new rendering of a subject in which he has had many rivals. Millais painted that well-known scene from the Tempest, Ferdinand is here, escaped from the shipwreck, sitting on a bank of the yellow sands, keenly listening to the noises of which the island is full. A grey sky is spread over a calm sea, or rather creeks of the sea, across which you get a stretch of sandy shore and sandy dunes. Perched above him, on the topmost of a pile of huge, uncouth stones, the nude figure of Ariel is seen, though not by the Prince, and, holding his divining rod, and surrounded by strange little elfin heads floated towards him on dragon fly's wings he sings that "Full Fathom Five" song which explains the distraught expression in Ferdinand's face.

The new "Revue," or "Pot-Pourri" of the Parisian pattern which Mr. Tawner has written with lyrics by Mr. Risque, and music by M. Lambelet, will be brought out at the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill, on Easter Monday. The piece is divided into two acts of four scenes each—the first introducing the spectator successively to the Hotel Cecil, Trafalgar Square, Saffron Hill, and Henley at regatta time, and the other to the Grand Opera House in Paris, the Board Room of a Submarine Syndicate, a spot supposed to be 20,000 leagues under the sea, and the Courtyard under the Clock at Charing Cross Station. After the manner of this popular form of piece on the French stage, the "Revue" deals in a light satirical vein with topics, and particularly with theatrical topics, of the day.

Some judicious curtailments of the dialogue have been introduced with decided advantage in "A Lady of Quality" at the Comedy Theatre. The third and fourth acts have also been consolidated, with even more satisfactory results. These, it will be remembered, are the acts in which Miss Eleanor Calhoun, as the heroine, strikes dead her prosecutor, and conceals the body under a couch while she receives her guests. The division of what is practically one scene was decidedly injurious to the effect of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett and Mr. Stephen Townesond's play, and it may be said in a general way, in spite of Horatian maxims, that it is unwise to venture on five acts where the story can be told in less. "A Lady of Quality" will now hold its ground till the management determine to produce "Great Caesar," the new extravaganza by Mr. George Grossmith, jun., and Mr. Paul Rubens, which, it will be remembered, was originally announced to be brought out at the Opera Comique.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ever since the time that this city has been supplied with water from the water-pipe, there has been evidently a marked increase in the expenditure of water. People have been seen to waste it and as a result of this the ground in several places has become water-logged. It will be no wonder if in process of time it gives rise to serious outbreaks of diseases unknown or unheard of till the present day. The total mortality of the city, which is at present very high, strengthens this apprehension. Looking to the fact that the city is now quite immune from plague, and that the people are supplied with fresh and pure water, if the death-rate ought to be anything, it must be much below the average rather than above it. But since this is not so, it is easily deducible that some destructive influence is already at work which swells this mortality. The authorities must neede, therefore, inquire into causes of it. Rumours are afloat that the joints of water-pipes are not quite tight, and the water finds its passage out of them into the ground. If this be so, the Municipality ought soon to remove this cause of complaint, or else Surat shall some day share no better fate than Bombay. It may also be mentioned in this connection that the water-pipes, besides supplying the people with water, seem to have supplied many of them with amusement and sport. A great many idle fellows, who have little to do and plenty to eat, have made it their occupation to water the roads and streets from day to night. No sooner is the water dried up, then their business in life commences. This, perhaps, explains the fact why most persons have been of late complaining of the terrible onslaught of mosquitoes in their houses. There seems to have been quite an influx of them here. Never before were they known to have pestered us so. The presumption arises that it is an excess of moisture that fosters them. If it be true, cannot the Municipality do anything to check this lavish expenditure of water? Or need we wait till a serious malady breaks out?—Yours, &c.,

Surat, April 18. H.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 12 | 8 | 38 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 14 | 3 | 22 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill | 18 | 3 | 12 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 23 | 10 | 45 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 11 | 6 | 21 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 6 | 6 | 17 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 46 | 57 |
| Total | 87 | 84 | 225 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 44,573 | 38,899 | |
| Same date last year | 83 | 72 | 168 |

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attack | 0 |
| Death | 1 |

### DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Sunday and Monday was three each day, among whom four were Mahomedans, the remaining two being a Gola and a Doobla. Two of these deaths are contributed by the mandwas, where since the beginning of this month eighteen deaths are reported to have occurred up to date—a circumstance which may well be taken to denote that infection is being spread even in the mandwas, while, as a matter of fact, it is only those persons who go to mandwas while they are already, or about to be, attacked, or living in mandwas, spend the whole day in their houses in infected quarters, that have been attacked and died.—The Plague Commissioner, following the custom of the city, has to employ Dooblas to dispose of the bodies of the poor or friendless who die of plague, and it has been discovered that some of these Dooblas, instead of burning the clothes of the deceased, use or sell them, and thus spread infection. One instance of such pilfering has been brought to the notice of the Plague Commissioner, who has punished the delinquent, and issued strict orders to the soldiers to prevent a recurrence of it. For the first time this year the Mahomedans of this place seem to have realised and appreciated the benefits of vacating their house immediately on the appearance of dead rats. The Mohomedans of three different localities, viz., Kharawad, Kharewady, and Varkoond, in consequence of the intimation they received from the Plague Commissioner to evacuate their houses, have shown readiness to stop in the mandwas, but the stock of cudjans being exhausted by a very large demand for them, their removal is delayed until a large number of garden-servants of Mr. Damaunwala, who have been employed on the special purpose, have prepared a sufficient number of cudjans.

## APPLIED SCIENCES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much has been said *pro* and *con* about Mr. Tata's project of training in India highly efficient men at applied sciences. Those that said something against it from the standpoint of "charity begins at home" had no doubt reason on their side, especially in view of the fact that every other community round about us always restricts the operation of its charities to itself and to within its own precincts. As every rule has its exceptions, catholicity of charity may have its own. But all this is by the way. As a matter of course, and I think that it is a general rule of political economy that supply follows demand, or "demand leads to supply," the exception being that "in some cases supply precedes and causes the actual demand, as in the case of the introduction of newly invented articles." Efficiently trained men at applied sciences are no new things, since they are not only known but could easily be supplied by Europe or America to India, only if India had the "effective want" or demand for them: supply would soon follow demand. But there is no demand for them because this acknowledged immense resources of the country are not, and could not be developed for want of the necessary element—wealth or capital—and for consequent want of adventure. If, however, a millionaire like Mr. Tata turns up to practically show adventure in consequence of his wealth, the most natural course for him to adopt would be to so employ his money in an industry as should create a demand for scientific men; and then he may be sure supply of scientific men will naturally, or as a matter of course, follow by means more than one. Several instances could be quoted of this nature, such as our weaving and spinning and carding masters and engineers, etc., in our mill industry. Many will see it to their advantage to get themselves apprenticed and trained in order to get a job in a going industry. It will then be time to arrange for giving facilities to men anxious to receive special and higher training. For supply to precede demand may be like cart before horse. Suppose, Sir, a number of highly scientific men are produced by the project evolved of Mr. Tata. What will they do? Are they all expected to be men with means enough to start practically and on their own account the industries to which they are trained? Even supposing it was so—an untenable position.—it is not always we find that a man who is scientific is also apt at carrying on or managing an industry. Or, is it expected that because trained scientific men could be easily found therefore wealthy men will start new industries to give them employment? Are there such wealthy men in India as, leaving aside investing their money safely in industries known to them, would launch into an adventure of a new industry on the dependence of the high scientific training of one of the new supply of trained scientific men? As an instance in point—supply before demand—I may point at the supply the Madras Agricultural College gives out of graduates in agriculture science. Hitherto I am not aware of any of these graduates prospering as such. On the contrary I know that one served as a steward in a well-known Parsee club and another has been working as a tradesman in Bombay. This is evidently the result, I think, of supply preceding the demand—an unnatural supply. Mr. Tata's project may appear to be belonging more to the province of theory than practicality. In it there may appear to be much that is dependent upon the proverbially uncertain and distant future. May I most respectfully suggest, Sir, that some new industry may be started, such as glass-making, for which, Dr. Blaney said at a public lecture he delivered many years ago, there are ample materials of superior quality here. Such an industry would not only pay its own way, but would in the long run pay sufficient for, again, some new industry to be started with. Many here will learn glass-making, and the industry, when it becomes paying after a time, will surely draw capitalists to go into it. When this particular industry is found to have taken root in the country sufficiently deep to require no further help, encouragement or stimulus, some other industry may be started with the charity money proposed of Mr. Tata. Such a course might not only keep the original fund intact, but might get additions made to it. If there occur losses in the beginning of the undertaking, they could be well met from the annual charity income, but with all the hopes of their being made up amply when the undertaking becomes remunerative, which it may be sure to be after a time. I suppose the accumulation of three or four years' fixed income from Mr. Tata's charitable funds would suffice to make a practical and fair beginning of a new industry, such as I have humbly suggested. Besides giving practical training whereby Mr. Tata's praiseworthy object would be served, the new industry would give employment to hundreds, perhaps thousands, which circumstance by itself would be a charity doing immense solid good. There will then be time and occasion for such trained men to study the niceties of their profession, and competition for excellence amongst themselves, and demand for the best of them will beget the desired results that might do good to the charitably-disposed heart of Mr. Tata.—Yours, &c.,

April 18. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

## MR. DONALD GREENHALGH.

### A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report which appears in your issue of to-day, regarding the charge of defamation preferred by me against Mr. Denning, of the "Indian Sporting Times," I notice that my counsel is reported to have said in the course of his opening remarks *inter alia* that I had since had a quarrel with the Calcutta Turf Club. I beg to contradict this statement, for, as far as I am aware, there is not, and never has been any misunderstanding whatever between the stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club and myself.—Yours, &c.,

April 19. D. GREENHALGH.

THE railway to Khartoum is advancing rapidly. It has now been carried fifty miles south of the Atbara river, and is progressing at the rate of 200 yards daily. It is expected that the line will be completed to Khartoum by November. Lord Kitchener arrived at Kassala on March 29 after visiting Gedaref.

## JIGGERS.

### ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS INSECT TORMENTS.

PACKARD, in his "Guide to the Study of Insects" (New York, 1880, p. 390), speaks of the species as "one of the most serious insect torments of the tropics of America." He adds:—

The female, during the dry season, bores into the feet of the natives (though it also lives in dogs and mice, which accounts for its presence in houses), the operation requiring but a quarter of an hour, usually penetrating under the nails, and lives there until her body becomes distended with eggs, the abdomen swelling out to the size of a pea. The presence of this insect often causes distressing sores. The chigo lays about sixty eggs, according to Karsten, depositing them in a sort of sac on each side of the external opening of the oviduct. The larvæ do not live in the body of the parent, or of its host, but like those of pulex, live free on the ground. The best preventives against its attacks are cleanliness and the constant wearing of shoes or slippers when in the house, and of boots when out of doors.

[Comstock in his "Manual for the Study of Insects" (Ithaca, New York, 1895), says, p. 493, under "Shiphonaptera."—"The chigo or Jigger, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, is a small flea found in the West Indies and South America, which often causes serious trouble to men by burrowing beneath the skin of the foot. It is the fertile female that does this, and soon after entering its host the body of the flea becomes distended with eggs and acquires the size of a pea."]

An important contribution to the history of the insect in Africa is made by Sir Harry Jonston, in his *British Central Africa* (Methuen, London, 1897), p. 368, where he writes:—

The burrowing flea (*Sarcopsyllus penetrans*) is quite a new arrival in this country. It is a native of South America and the West Indies, where it is usually known as the "Chigo" or "Jigger," and as such is supposed to be the origin of the sailor's oath—"Well, I am jiggered!" In the earlier "fifties" a ship from Brazil landed sand ballast at Ambriz on the west coast of Africa, and thus introduced the jigger into the soil. The animal slowly spread through the sandier regions of Angola and along the West Africa Coast towards the Congo and Sierra Leone. At first it made its way up the Congo slowly, but Stanley's expedition and the spread of civilization over the Congo Free State carried this jigger far and wide. When I visited the Cango, the burrowing flea had scarcely got farther up the river than Bolobo. Soon afterwards it reached the Stanley Falls, and thence made its way to Tanganyika in the Arab caravans. From Tanganyika it gradually spreads southwards to Lake Nyasa, and was first heard of at Karonga about 1891. It reached South Nyasa the following year, and in 1894 became a great pest at Zomba and throughout the Shire Highlands, finally reaching Cbinde on the sea coast in 1895. Fortunately it is an insect which apparently only thrives on sandy soils, and therefore in most parts of British Central Africa it is already commencing to disappear. At first it caused terrible sufferings amongst our naked-footed soldiers, policemen and postmen, many of whom became lame by its bites. It caused the administration to go to great expense in providing boots for all these people. Gradually, however, the natives are getting used to its attacks, as they are in West Africa and in the West Indies, and by care and constant attention to the feet are able to keep it at bay. The jigger is a very minute flea, only just visible. The female cre

and Dr. Moffat had to ride a donkey, his feet being tied up in bandages.

But it is among the natives that they cause the most damage. Among the Soudanese troops in Uganda I have myself made the following observations. At Fort Raymond the garrison consisted of 160 askaris (soldiers) and 70 porters; out of this number of men 72 askaris and 30 porters were absolutely unfit for service through ulcers brought on by jiggers, and 30 more men were lame. At Fort Grant the proportion of invalids through jiggers was over 50 per cent. I was in charge of the Medical Department—having volunteered to help Major Owen during the war—and never in my life have I seen such awful ulcers. Some of the men had the bone of their big toe protruding fleshless for more than an inch, others had quite a square inch of the bone of the heel exposed. I remember, among others, a corporal whose foot was covered with an ulcer about five inches long by three inches broad. In some villages of Uduhu (south of Lake Victoria Nyanza) I found the people starving, as they were so rotten with ulcers from jiggers that they had been unable to work in their fields, and could not even go to cut the few bananas that had been growing. In many villages of Uganda things were almost as bad. When I crossed Africa, I found the first trace of jiggers at Mabwe, half-way between Lake Nyasa and Lake Tanganika. From there I found them all over the shores of Lake Tanganika, in Uhha, in Unyamwezi, in Usikuma, all over the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, throughout Uganda and Usoga. The southern part of the Masai country alone was free from them.

Sir Harry Johnston informed me last summer that the jiggers have come down to Blantyre, having, therefore, travelled about 500 miles southward in two years' time. I calculate, accordingly, that they will reach Mashonaland in about two years' time, and with the Railway communication they will be all over the Cape Colony in a year more. In fact, I feel absolutely certain that they will invade the Colony before the year 1900.* Those only who have seen what damage the jiggers cause can realize what the prospect means for South Africa. The matter is most serious, and steps should be taken to try to ward off the danger.

To give an idea of the prolific way in which they generate, I must explain that the moment the jigger is taken out of the flesh, she begins to lay her eggs; and I have counted, with a magnifying glass, 150 eggs that came out of one jigger in less than 30 seconds, and she went on laying them for more than five minutes. Even if a jigger lays only 500 eggs—and this is far below the number—it must be remembered that these become insects in a few days, and it may be understood how the whole of Africa noth of the Zambezi is now infested with them. Sandy soil is the most suitable to their development, and in all the sandy regions where I found them the place swarmed with them. The natives are chiefly responsible for their increase, as, instead of destroying them as they extract them from their skin, they merely throw them on the ground, where they soon generate.

Animals are also attacked by them—dogs, monkeys, fowls, and others. I saw in Muanza, south of Lake Victoria Nyanza, a tame eagle that had lost one of his legs through jiggers. In order to give an idea of the way in which these insects attack men, I may quote the example of a dwarf (one of those discovered by Mr. Stanley) who was in the service of Major Owen. The little fellow was very dirty, and while Major Owen went to Unyoro, he was left for a month at Fort Raymond. When we returned there we found that he could not walk, and, having examined him I discovered that he was full of jiggers. I got a Soudanese to take them out, and the first day he got two hundred and eighty out of the boy's body. His feet, his toes, knees, hands, fingers, elbows, shoulders, and back were full of them, and when he was brought to me after the operation, he was a mass of blood and it took me over an hour to bandage him.

As I have explained, the natives dig the jiggers out with a pointed bit of wood, breaking the skin all round the body of the insect. The result is that the skin gets hardened and mortified, and when fresh jiggers get in the same spot, they cannot be discovered till they have grown quite large, and often they are so deep in the flesh, having crept in by one of the crevices left in the mortified skin, that a hole half an inch deep has to be made before they can be got at. The result is usually a deep ulcer, dirt gets in, and the native medicines they apply to it, consisting of all sorts of filth, bring on gangrene, causing death or at least the loss of a limb. In many instances I have had to perform amputations of toes in order to save a man from the effects of gangrene, and in all such cases I found iodoform the most effective antiseptic to prevent ulceration after the jigger had been extracted.

In fact, the natives soon learned its use, and when I arrived in Karagwe, a native Chief, having heard that a white man had landed, came from a long distance to ask me for yellow medicine. A brother of his, he said, had some of the yellow *dawa* (medicine) given to him by a German officer, and if I would give him some, he would give me anything I liked. I gave him a little iodoform, and in the evening his *katikiro* (Prime Minister) came also to beg for some of it. I had obtained canoes from the Chief to take me to Uganda, and being short of iodoform I did not care to spare any more: so I made a mixture of iodoform and sulphate of zinc.

The *Katikiro*, however, soon returned, and complained that his medicine was not as yellow as the one I had given to the Chief. I replied that he could not expect the same medicine as a big Chief, and he quite understood the distinction.

To conclude, I think that I have done my duty in pointing out the serious and new danger that threatens South Africa.

I feel sorry to appear as a prophet of evil, but perhaps my warning may enable the Government to take steps to check the impending danger. I cannot think of any measure that may stop the invasion, but I should advise the responsible authorities to have the subject thoroughly studied, so that, when this new plague makes its appearance, it may not take the people unawares, and that proper remedies may be known beforehand, and precautions recommended to avoid the spreading of the pest. From Central America and the West Indies, whence the jigger comes, considerable information can be obtained on the subject, and measures should be taken to obtain it without delay. My experience makes me look upon the jigger as the greatest curse that has ever afflicted Africa, and I hope that my warning will be taken up and turned to practical account.

* They had already made their appearance in Beria in 1898.

## "MONTE CARLO" WELLS.

### DETERMINED TO "BREAK THE BANK" AGAIN.

THE news that "Monte Carlo" Wells, who was released from Portland Prison a few days ago, contemplates another visit to the famous tables at which he created a sensation a few years ago, will perhaps be received with incredulity, but a friend of "the man who broke the bank" assures a representative that this is a fact. Wells has decided to try his luck at roulette once more, and is confident that he has perfected a 'system,' which will ensure success. As stated a few days another notorious gambler is at present recuperating at a luxurious West End hotel, after his six years' compulsory residence at Portland. He is also engaged in confiding to willing ears his experiences since the unfortunate day when an Old Bailey jury found him guilty of swindling, and he was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. Time hung lightly on Wells's hands while in goal, according to this acquaintance, who knew him during the period of his retirement from the world. His affable manner at once installed him in the good graces of prison officials, and his reputation as a financier made him a king among convicts. Of course, his geniality did not absolve him from the kindly regulation which relieves the monotony of life at Portland by prescribing daily toil. But "Monte," as every one called him, had a "gentleman's job" in the book-binding department, and making a book was just in his line. His behaviour was excellent, with one exception, when his offence was a tribute to his generosity. For giving a 10oz. loaf of bread to a fellow-convict he was condemned by the governor to two days' solitary confinement in a punishment cell on No. 1 diet, and fined forty-two marks, and a month's class. "Forty-two marks" means seven days deducted from the rebate of sentence to which good conduct entitles every convict, and a "month's class" entails the substitution of gruel for tea at supper time, and the prohibition of letters and visitors. But in spite of this drawback "the man who broke the bank" did better than others. With the aid of a slate and pencil he set to work to reduce winning at roulette to a mathematical certainty. He worked out thousands upon thousands of games, and prepared the scheme which he intends launching before long. It will, his friend says, need £9,000 capital; but "Monte" is said to have £20,000 left from the wreck of his fortune, and in three months' time will be in possession of it. He will immediately start for Monte Carlo, and purchase another yacht! He won, it is said £40,000 in five days, when he was in luck. Besides mathematical calculation, Monte indulged in instrumental music. He was organist in the Roman Catholic chapel of Portland Prison, and at the finish of the afternoon service the last Sunday he was there played "Home, Sweet Home." He is sixty-two years old, a non-smoker, and almost a total abstainer.

## DR. ISMAIL'S LECTURE ON MILK.

IN connection with the Dnyan Prasarak Manadli, or knowledge diffusing society, a lecture was delivered, on Tuesday evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed on "Milk, its nature and composition; the necessity of pure milk as an article of diet: and the diseases caused by impure Milk." Dr. Ismail first dwelt on the importance and the close relation of the subject to the health of the people, remarking that the ignorance regarding the necessity of a pure milk supply was the cause of a great deal of infant mortality, of prolongation of illness, and the cause of the communication of many diseases, such as cholera, typhus fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis. The latter disease was increasing every day, and the speaker thought that this was partly due to milk from cattle suffering from tubercular disease. He referred also to the prevalence amongst children of rickets, diarrhœa, and thrush, due to adulterated and impure milk, and of milk from cattle fed on improper food, such as stable refuse and other non-nutritious articles. He referred to the filthy condition of many of our milch cattle stables, and drew a picture of one such stable, even a Municipal stable, situated just behind a cemetery, and others which have gullies on either side with dust bins full of rotten kutchra at the back, and a collection of cow-dung on the floor, and huddling together of more animals than the air space would fairly allow. He referred to the fact that the quality of the milk depended, not only on the food of the animal, but also upon the condition of the stable, whether well ventilated and clean, or ill-ventilated and filthy. The purity of milk also depended on the cleanliness of the servants' hands, their clothes, and their bodies, and the cleanliness of the vessels in which the milk was first received and then stored and distributed. Dr. Ismail commented on the filthy habits of the servants in the ordinary milch cattle stables, the use of impure well water which they used for cleaning the utensils, and the mode of distributing milk in open cans which prevailed in Bombay, since there was a likelihood of its absorbing gases or poisonous germs from the atmosphere. He then dwelt on the dishonesty of the *Gawli*, who was prone to have recourse to a thousand and one means to make both ends meet, either by adulterating the milk or giving improper food to the animals. He next alluded to the different adulterations of milk and the way how to find them out. He said the specific gravity of milk alone was a misleading factor in finding out the purity of milk. He explained the composition of milk, describing the functions of each of the constituents of milk, and compared the milk derived from different sources as regards the percentage of their constituents and the suitability of each kind for digestion. The lecturer next described the process of preparing cow's milk of the same percentage of constituents as mother's milk to suit the digestion of children. Dr. Ismail shortly explained the action of fermentation, and of the different kinds of bacteria and bacilli in milk, and the difficulty of preserving milk, making a short reference to sterilization, pasteurization, and addition of different chemicals to preserve milk. He recommended milk as a very nutritious and perfect food for children, and for some kinds of illness, but said that there was great difficulty in procuring pure milk on account of the circumstances mentioned above. The Government had thought fit to pass an Act simply for ghee and not for milk, although the latter is an article of diet which is more extensively used than ghee, and the consequences of an impure milk supply are so grave. The lecturer referred to the notification of the Municipal Commissioner about the prevalence of foot and mouth disease amongst cattle, which clearly showed the necessity for an Act to protect our milk-supply, but he said where the Act has not assisted us, some right-thinking persons have undertaken to supply the long felt want of a supply of pure milk; and he was glad to say that in this case, as it is in every other case where there is a new departure to be made, the energetic and well-meaning Parsee community led the way. So in this case it was gratifying to notice that an energetic and philanthropic Parsee lady had undertaken the management of a large dairy. The lecturer said: "I use the word philanthropic, as I honestly believe that, apart from the profit which Mrs. Dhunbai K. M. Shroff may make, it is really philanthropic to undertake to save the lives of hundreds of children by supplying pure milk. We would urge my other Parsee brethren, or brethren of any other community, to undertake this new industry, if they can only devote that time, attention, and energy to the work as Mrs. Shroff devotes to her dairy."

## A RELIC OF ST. PAUL.

### DISCOVERY OF A FRAGMENT OF THE SYNAGOGUE.

MR. RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, director of the American School at Athens, writing in the April *Century* of "American Discoveries at Corinth," gives this account of the finding of a most interesting relic:

Had anybody foretold, when we began excavating at Corinth in 1896, in absolute ignorance of the location of one single object mentioned in the description of Pausanias, that at the end of the first campaign we should have the theatre, and at the end of the second, Pirene, I should have said that it was too good to be true. In excavation, as in fishing, luck plays a great role. As all the archæologists in Athens are felicitating the American School on its luck, we may as well rejoice openly. I would rather be the discoverer of Pirene than "take Quebec."

To most people the name "Corinth" does not conjure up a picture of its ancient and honorable history from the time when it founded Syracuse and Corcyra until it was destroyed by the Romans: it is rather the place made sacred by the residence and loving labors of St. Paul.

In our first year's work, while excavating a house evidently of the Roman period, we had sportively called it the house of "Sosthenes, the brother," little expecting that we should ever come upon anything which we could attach to the great apostle except by the slenderest cord of fancy. Accordingly, it was rather startling to find, on turning over a block of marble found at a depth of about ten feet, an inscription of Roman times, rudely cut and broken at both ends, running: "Synagogue of the Hebrews." The thought arose, and would not down, that this stone was a part of the very synagogue in which Paul "reasoned . . . every sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks," when "he continued there a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them."

The block was elaborately carved on one side with a row of dentils and higher bands of moldings both above and below it, and had undoubtedly formed a part of a fine entablature of a building in the older city destroyed by Mummius; but in the synagogue it had been used as the lintel of a door. Its show side, with the elaborate carving, had been turned downwards, so that it could be seen by looking up as one passed through the door, while the inscription was cut in the edge now brought to the front, which being plain, was well fitted for the purpose.

We have not been able to identify any of the walls found near by with the synagogue from which the block came, although we may subsequently give it such a setting, nor can we say with certainty that the inscription is not later than the time of Paul. But the probability is the other way, and it is at least not unlikely that he passed and repassed under this very block. We could hardly have found anything more closely associated with him.

## RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

### THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

UNDER the new system for the administration of the recruiting service which came into force on April 1, all recruiters, including sergeant-instructors of volunteers, have a definite recruiting, area assigned to them, while detached recruiters are to be provided with a rough sketch-map showing their respective areas and the places to be periodically visited. To ensure that their visits actually take place, full use is to be made of the concession recently granted by the Post Office authorities which gives facilities for the stamping by local post-offices of the recruiters' diaries thereby showing the date on which the recruiter was present at any particular town or village. To maintain this continually of recruiting in large centres of population, and to provide a permanent cadre in the event of the withdrawal of the recruiters of the permanent staff for mobilization or militia training, it is proposed, says the *Times*, to employ a certain number of paid recruiters in addition to those detached from depots.

Provision has been made for additional men of this class being enrolled, whose pay, in order to induce suitable discharged non-commissioned officers to become candidates, it is in contemplation to raise from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per diem, while the present uniform worn by pensioner recruiters is to be made more attractive. A slightly increased sum has been appropriated for advertising purposes, to be used on the occasion of the marches of troops through districts, or other exceptional circumstances. Intimately connected with recruiting is the important duty of finding civil employment for soldiers on discharge or transfer to the Reserve. Every available officer at depots, members of the permanent staff of Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers are now to be engaged in recruiting; and on the results obtained by officers of the Militia and Volunteer while serving on the army engagements will depend their retention in the service for a period of two years beyond the age limit.

## GOLF AND GOLFERS.

MESSRS. J. L. Low, H. M. Braybrooke, H. S. Colt, A. C. M. Croome, E. H. Buckland, F. Darwin, W. A. Henderson, H. C. Ellis, R. O. J. Dallmeyer, T. M. Hunter, A. C. Lawrence, N. F. Hunter, F. H. Mitchell, F. P. Lemarchand, P. W. Gresshart, J. B. Pease, G. H. Peacock, and J. S. Scott are the members of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society who, according to present arrangements, are to represent the society in the Northern tour, which takes place in Lancashire and Cheshire during the third week in April. One or two well-known names are missing, notably Mr. Horace Hutchinson, whom by the way, I am sorry to hear is incapacitated from playing owing to an attack of some form of neuralgia in one of his arms, but on the whole it would be difficult to very materially strengthen the team. They are a very strong combination, and are certainly a wonderfully level lot. The prospects of the tall end men in our local teams look far from promising, particularly at St. Annes and Formby.

The Royal Liverpool Club will, I am glad to say, be able to turn out a rather strong team against the Royal North Devon Club and the Oxford and Cambridge Society, and in the latter case they will certainly require it. A great deal depends on the manner in which the tail of the Hoylake team deport themselves. There is one thing certain, and that is, if the Hoylake men cannot cope with the visitors, the other clubs will have no chance of success against them, particularly the Wallasey, who are undoubtedly the weakest of the four clubs engaged. I hear by the way, that the members of the latter organisation are not very hopeful of success; in fact, they anticipate a severe dressing at the hands of their visitors from Westward Ho, some of the members calculating the aggregate adverse balance as high as three figures.

The inter-Varsity match which takes place at Sandwich on Tuesday is probably causing more interest than has been the case for many years past. Both teams have played a number of inter-club games, in which the Dark Blues in particular have been wonderfully successful, and although it is difficult to obtain a line as to the comparative strength of the two teams by the result of these encounters, owing to the fact that they have not been called upon to meet the same combinations, still there can be no shadow of doubt that on paper the Dark Blues are the stronger combination. Their form against the team brought down from the East Lothians by Mr. A. R. Paterson was particularly meritorious. Of course, golf is a funny game, and accidents are apt to happen, but on form both individually and as a combination, the Dark Blues are the better side. The majority of those who have followed the performances of the two teams will be surprised if they don't win.

It does not fall to every golfer to make a reputation in one day, but such appears to be the fortune of the leading player of the Oxford team, Mr. H. C. Ellis, as by his recent defeat of the amateur champion, Mr. Tait, he has suddenly been transformed into one of the most interesting personalities in the world of golf. Everyone is anxious to obtain a view of the David who slew the Goliath. Whatever may be the future career of Mr. Ellis, he will always be remembered as the player who defeated Mr. Tait by six holes. The honour of vanquishing Mr. Tait falls to very few, and it must be a very long time indeed since the amateur champion found himself six holes in arrears. According to report Mr. Ellis seems to have thoroughly deserved his victory, as, although the advantage is held in the superior knowledge he had of the links at Oxford may account for a great deal, on the other hand he appears to have played sounder golf than the amateur champion. As he followed this up by defeating Mr. Erney Blackwell on his home green at Woking, his future appearances will, I repeat, be watched with great interest by the golfing world.

The case of Mr. R. B. Sharp, the well-known Forfarshire player, is an instance of the celebrity gained by a feat such as Mr. Ellis accomplished against Mr. Tait. In 1891 he had the felicity of defeating the then Amateur Champion, Mr. Ball, in one of the earlier rounds of the Championship at St. Andrews. Unfortunately he did not follow up this good form, as he succumbed the following round to the veteran Mr. Wm. Doleman; but he came away with the reputation of being one of the few players who had defeated Mr. Ball in a championship contest, and for years afterwards, and even to this day, reference is often made to the fact that he defeated Mr. Ball. It was one of those sensational and extraordinary surprises which imprints itself on one's memory for all time. Since that date Mr. Sharp has accomplished many brilliant performances, but he is always remembered as the player who unexpectedly thrashed Mr. Ball at St. Andrews.

Mr. A. E. Stoddart has decided to practically retire from the world of first-class cricket, and has expressed the intention of devoting his energies to second class cricket and golf. The Royal and Ancient game is thus to have ove more valuable recruit from our recognised national pastime. There is no reason why Mr. Stoddart should not earn eminence in the recreation he has chosen. He is blessed with the truest of eye, a temperament that is thoroughly adaptability which is the secret of a good all-round man, such as Mr. Stoddart undoubtedly is. It does not necessarily follow that a first-class cricketer will make even a good golfer. I know several well-known wielders of the willow who have early deserted their first love and taken to the Royal and Ancient game, and who, notwithstanding assiduous practice, have not yet succeeded in emerging from what may be termed the second class. We hope, however, there is a better fate in store for Mr. Stoddart.

Anent the remarks I made a few weeks back in connection with the question as to the length of time a ball should be kept in order to be in perfect condition, J. H. Taylor expresses some very interesting views in his weekly article to "Golfing." He remarks that he does not believe in keeping balls too long, as he prefers a soft ball to a hard one. In this I am quite at one with him. I infinitely prefer to play with a soft ball, but I have found that it is not advisable to play with too new a ball simply from a question of economy, while in addition to this I have found that certain makes of balls after being kept for six or nine months are not as hard as others, which have apparently just left the mould. Being in ignorance as to the methods of the ball makers, I have come to the conclusion that there are other ways of hardening golf balls in addition to seasoning the gutta. I may say that on one occasion I went to the trouble of having some eight or nine different makes thoroughly analysed, with the result that only one of them was found to be really pure, that being the largest and the softest ball. The others had slight mixtures of other substances with the gutta, apparently with the object of adding weight and hardening the ball. There is always one great consideration in using a soft ball, and that is that it saves the wooden clubs. A favourite wooden club may indefinitely be of little value, but it is difficult to replace.

I wonder what would be the result if, say the honour of holding the Open Championship was put up to auction amongst the various clubs in England and Scotland, and we might even include Ireland. There would be some pretty tall bidding I think, particularly amongst some of the inland clubs who are blessed with large memberships and big subscriptions. A different state of affairs, however, seems to prevail in the States, as at the recent meeting of the Association it was publicly stated that no club had yet applied for the honour of holding either of the championships on their green. When first the championships were inaugurated in the States there was a certain amount of jealousy amongst the larger organisations as to where the competitions in question should be played. Times have changed, however. Brother Jonathan has apparently come to the conclusion that the honour of holding a championship does not compensate for the trouble and expense incurred.

The labour leaders in America apparently do not relish the importation of British golf professionals or instructors, as they have issued a proclamation that it must cease, as it is contrary to the alien contract law. The engagement of Lawrence Auchterlonie by the Glen View Golf Club as professional instructor during the coming season is presumably the cause of this ultimatum. Whatever may be the result of this action on the part of the Chicago labour leaders, it certainly appears a dog in the manger policy. At present they have no professional golfers worthy the name, and still their avowed object is to restrict the clubs from engaging imported talent. It will be a poor day for the game in America if these said labour leaders succeed in having their way.

Since their installation on the new links at Trafford Park the Manchester Club seems to have entered a new era of life, and at the present rate of progression bid fair to become the most prosperous and important organisation in the Manchester district, if they cannot claim that distinction already. The membership has been rising by leaps and bounds, and now reaches 320, whilst it includes many of the most prominent golfers in the district. To obtain an idea as to the prosperity and popularity of a club one has to look at the turnout in the competitions, and judging by recent results the Manchester club seems to have left all of the other Manchester organisations in the rear.

I hear there is a prospect of a new inland green being formed at Lathom Park, near Ormskirk. The ground, I am told, is of a sandy nature, and particularly suitable to the game, the grass being short and of a finer texture than is usually found on inland greens. There are many golfers in and around Ormskirk who at present have to travel to Southport and other greens in the district in order to follow their favourite pastime, and if the promoters of the present scheme succeed in carrying through their plan it should prove a boon and a blessing not only to golfers in the immediate district, but to those situated in the surrounding towns in Lancashire.

Liverpool, March 31. H. H. HILTON.

## SIR GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD,

### M.P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

POINTING out that in France a Minister of Commerce is directly responsible for the organisation of industrial and commercial exhibitions there, and the representation of French industries and arts in other countries, that he has a staff of officials associated with him, and that the members of a Special Commission are selected all but exclusively on account of their public positions, whether political, municipal, industrial, scientific literary or artistic, though a few may be added as a tribute to their personal prominence, Sir George descanted on the obvious influence of such an organisation on all classes in stimulating national ambition and the determination that French art and industry should be adequately represened.

"I can only hope that the comparatively poor show we shall make at Paris," he added, "may serve as an object lesson to awaken us to the necessity of providing a proper organisation and administration for the representation of British interests at future international exhibitions and all others at which we ought to be represented."

With this patriotic aspiration the Commissioner cordially agreed. "But," he asked, "do you include India in the poverty of prospective exhibits at Paris?"

"No," he answered smilingly "India." I am glad to know, will put in a very creditable appearance. The Government of India is the most scientifically and, therefore, the most beneficently administered in the world, not excepting that of the German Empire. It has always realised its responsibility for the adequate representation of the country at international exhibitions, and, indeed, has sometimes, in my humble opinion, done more than was necessary for a Government to do in promoting the material and the moral interests of India at these great periodic competitive industrial examinations. At the Paris Exhibition it will provide for the erection of the buildings and the administration of the Indian section. It will contribute a truly magnificent collection of the economic forest products of India, timber, dye stuffs, fibres, &c., and also a collection of such staple agricultural products as private individuals or companies are not interested in putting themselves to the great cost of contributing, but to which it is in the interest of India to give a world-wide advertisement. Indian teas, now recognised to be the finest grown—and which I am quite content should pass under Cingalese and Chinese labels if thereby their sale is promoted—will be exhibited in their usual proud and ever victorious array—defying all honest, or dishonest competition."

Sir George was evidently going off on one of his usual tangents, and going on to a dissertation on the culture of Indian teas and other things connected therewith. Therefore, the Commissioner intervened by suggesting that there were other than tea exhibits likely to be forthcoming from India.

"Thank you for the interruption," said Sir George with suave good humour. "The industrial arts of India which count for nothing in the modern trade of the country will be left to the ordinary dealers in 'Sidonia wares,' and possibly the show of them may be enhanced by voluntary loans from the Indian princes and other private connisseurs. This is as it should be, for nothing has injured Indian art so much as its commercial exploitation from the date of the publication of my Hand Book to the British-Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1878. In a country like India it is highly advisable that the Government should avoid the remotest imputation of any responsibility on account of private combinations at Exhibitions. The injury done to Indian art by the publication of my Hand Book of 1878, and the 'Industrial Arts of India' in 1881, and by Mr. Vincent Robinson's 'Eastern Carpets,' has been a source of serious compunction and bitter humiliation for us both, and has had much to do with paralysing my intention of bringing out an enlarged and standard edition of 'The Industrial Arts.'"

After this very frank admission that a discreet though ardent enthusiast in Indian Art can inadvertently injure a thing he loves, there is no need to say that Sir George Birdwood looks upon the "Commercialising" of Art as a degradation. However, he returned to the main subject after the precipitate digression.

"Most to the credit of India at Paris in 1900," he continued, "will be the fact that it has taken the lead from the first, and at length induced the Colonies to follow suit. Otherwise, the lack of public spirit on the part of the larger Colonies with the splendid exception of Canada, and their jealousies of each other, would probably have prevented their exhibiting at all. The most spirited and enterprising of these pampered Colonies are among the pettiest in size—Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, for instance. Their marked superiority to the rest, is obviously due," said Sir George, with a sly chuckle, "to their closer propinquity to India. Geologically, they are mere cast-off fragments of India, and morally are object lessons of the advantage of the abiding contemplation of the elevating example provided by the benignant administration of that great and truly noble country. Canada is indeed a great nation, and so of course are the United States, but there again, the Americans are but the eastern most Indies (teste Columbus); while the Cape and the Australias are all down in the region the Hindus designate Patala the classical Hades."

Those who know Sir George Birdwood are aware that he is a specialist in knowledge of the industrial arts of India and in the study of art and literature of the rest of the world. That was made manifest enough in the frequent parentheses of the conversation. Now and then the literature, and such literature as is not remembered or is seldom thought of in our time, came episodically under review. The literature of every nation which has ever been connected with India and of several who had no connection whatever. Montaigne, the prince of essayists, Yriarte, Camoens, the Dutch writers, the quaint journals and comments of venturers who had visited India before the era of what we call or superior civilisation, were all stored in Sir Georgeus memory. Some men have the marvellous faculty of unburdening the intellectual stores, which they had ready forgotten had been loaded up in their brains, when any subject crops up which those unconciously reserved treasures can serve or illustrate. Sir George is one of them. If a full record of an interview which was fascinating in its frequent wanderings from the subject in hand could only be given, there would appear in the columns of British-Indian Commerce anecdotes, reminiscences, literary, political and social, which should form a portion of the biographical history of the period, and shrewd criticisms crisply expressed and wittily illustrated, which should find their place in a series of literary essays. In spite of all these delightful reminiscences of his, Sir George Birdwood preferred to publish his views on the up-to-date requirements of his beloved India.

Incidentally, the Imperial Institute and the Indian Section thereof were mentioned, and their mere mention led to an interesting chat on the whole subject of such Institutions. The Special Commissioner regrets he can only give the gist of it. "Yes," said Sir George, "I have been greatly blamed, and from various sources, on account of the support, both official and private, which I have given to the Imperial Institute, but I have no doubt of the wisdom of it. What I from the beginning, myself realised was that, in the Imperial Institute we had the soldest building in London, and a monument of the most beneficent and renowned reign in the history of England. It was nonsense to talk of such a monument becoming bankrupt, or of any Government refusing in the last resource to accept responsibilities for its maintenance. I also saw clearly from the first that the influence of Lord Herschell and Sir Frederick Abel in favour of administering the Imperial Institute as a sort of University of Commercial Intelligence and Research, would in the end prevail over all the temporary influences directed to prostitute it to the purposes of a popular "Cock and Hen" Club and "Varieties Entertainment."

"But," suggested the Interviewer, "the Indian Government aids the Institute?"

"So far, the engagements of the Governments of India with the Imperial Institute have been tentative and strictly limited," continued Sir George, "both in respect of time and financial responsibility; and, so far, they have been entirely justified by the results. It is an absolute misrepresentation to say that the position of India at the Imperial Institute will in any way suffer from the transfer of the University of London to the Institute. The association of the University will altogether be more reputable and profitable than that of the eight to ten thousands Fellows who joined the Institute for no serious purpose Should the University establish a Faculty of Commerce, the Indian and Colonial Sections of the Institute would at once be put to more directly responsible and actively concentrated uses than I ever contemplated. There activities would be daily, even hourly exercised under the most closely-applied pressure of responsibility, with results in the extension of a knowledge of the reproductive resources of our transmarine Empire, and the development of its commerce of which, at present, we can only vaguely dream. Of course, I would much rather that Her Majesty's Government should, at last, have recognised, as the Government of India has long ago done, that the Imperial Institute was worth supporting simply as a University of Commerce of Intelligence and Research. If Her Majesty's Government would even now, at the eleventh hour meet the Imperial Institute in the same enlightened spirit that the Indian Government has shown since 1891, and that the Colonial Governments have since indicated, the scientific efficiency and official status, to say nothing of the finances of the Imperial Institute, would at once be put on an unquestionable and enduring basis. The Imperial Government has, so far, contributed nothing to the support of the Institute. An Imperial contribution of £12,000 a year, coming as an addition to the annual contributions of the Indian and Colonial Governments, would make the Institute altogether independent of the unruly multitude of the exigeant Fellows, who joins it chiefly for the sake of its frivolities, while it would enable the governing body to devote this noble memorial of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress wholly and solely to the exhaustive exhibition and technical exposition of the raw products, and primary, secondary, and higher artistic industries of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India. It would virtually become the Trade Sample Museum and University for Commercial Intelligence and Research for the British Empire, at the minimum of cost to the Imperial Government, and the maximum of efficiency. It might also be the seat of "The Ministry for Exhibitions," of which I spoke earlier. But as Her Majesty's Government have not seen their way to directly administering the Imperial Institute as an official apanage to the Board of Trade, and Colonial and India Offices, I am truly rejoiced to know there is a prospect of the Government coming to its rescue through the University of London. It is all nonsense what you tell me is being said of any of the special Indian rooms at the Institute being surrendered to the University. Not only does the Cowasjee Jehangeer Hall remain the Cowasjee Jehangeer Hall, and for the special use of the so-called "Indian Section" of the Institute, but all the small subsidiary rooms, stairways, landings and corridors contained within the same semi-attached block—extended from the Eastern wing of the Imperial Institute—will, as is proposed, be regarded in future as especially appertaining to the Indian Section. All Indian interests at the Imperial Institute will in this way, therefore, be concentrated in the Cowasjee Jehanjeer Hall buildings, and be approached, in common with the Indian Section galleries, through the Avebai Bhownaggree Corridor."

(*To be concluded.*)

## SAMPSON ON CERVERA.

### THE SPANISH ADMIRAL'S STRATEGY.

NOT the least interesting part of Admiral Sampson's paper on 'The Atlantic Fleet in the Spanish War,' in the April *Century*, is that in which he criticises the Spanish Commander's strategy.

When we come to consider the strategy of Admiral Cervera in leaving the harbor, it must be said first of all that it would have been much better, if he could have done so, to leave by night. That he could not do so is the testimony of officers of his fleet. We know from what they said subsequently, while they were prisoners, that this plan had been considered by the admiral and his officers. Two advocated going out by night; the others were all in favor of the sortie by day. The great difficulty in a night attempt was our dazzling search-light. A search-light shining direct in one's eyes prevents him absolutely from seeing anything else; it is as though he were looking at the sun, and it was that effect upon them, taken in connection with the necessity of seeing their way out of the channel, that made them hesitate. This feeling was in itself a compliment to the efficiency of the blockade, but we did not attach so much importance to the dazzling of the enemy as to the illumination of the channel so that we could see everything that was going on. It was a continual wonder to us why they did not fire at our search-light, which was always within range. To be sure, it would have required pretty good marksmanship to knock it out, but it would have made the man who was manipulating it quite uneasy to know that he was the centre of the enemy's fire.

The enemy had no search-lights at their defences, all the necessary machinery was in place for the Atablishment of one on Socapa, but they never got so far as to complete the plant and actually use it.

What appeared to us the most favorable chance for Cervera was to have been prepared to come out with a full head of steam, and then to have chosen a very cloudy, dark night, or one when a dense rain or squall was passing over the harbor,—when it would be very difficult to see in any circumstances,—and, guided by screened lights placed along the channel for the purpose, to have made for the open sea. His ships might have run out of such a storm in about an hour; so long as the squall continued they probably could have counted upon being invisible to a great extent. It would have been difficult to identify the particular ships, and in the confusion and darkness they would probably so far have escaped observation that they might have been out of sight by the time the weather cleared up or the squall had passed. There were several such nights, and very anxious ones they were for us.

Dismissing the question of a sortie by night, there were several things he might have done by day: (1) to take the course he did take alongshore to the westward; (2) to take a similar course to the eastward; (3) to divide his fleet between the two courses; and (4) to scatter through our fleet. When they all came out and started along the beach our fire was easily consentrated on them. It would have been worse to go eastward as he would have had to engage not only all the vessels he did, but the New York and the vessels at Guantanamo—the Mussachusett, Newak, and Marblehead, which could have been notified by telegraph. He might have made a feint to go in a certain direction. Two ships sent in one direction would probably have called out most of the strengh of our vessels and given his others a better chance than they had. What would have happened if they had boldly attempted to dash through the fleet can only be a matter of speculation. There could hardly have been as much concentration of fire upon them, and in the smoke and confusion some of them might have got through. They had simply to encounter the same kind of fire; at the beginning it might have been heavier. I suppose the result would not have been different. If any one of them had succeeded in breaking through, her speed would have given her a chance of escape. We had only three ships that were faster than theirs. As it was, they left the Indiana and the Iowa behind in a short time, and if they had been running straight to sea, those ships could have followed them no longer than they did—the Indiana eight or ten miles, the Iowa eighteen,—so that they would have only the same number of ships following them, if they had got through. The fact is, they hugged the shore as a possible means of rescue in case of disaster; they did not like to leave the land entirely.

## A COCK AND BULL STORY.

A WRITER to the *Times* lately announced the fact that a jackdaw and a magpie had started keeping company together in St. James's Park. Such an unusual occurrence could not be allowed to pass without notice, and a representative of the "Daily Graphic" accordingly made inquiries. Mr. Fletcher, the bird and dog-dealer of Regent Street, said that such a union was possible and not improbable. A park-keeper of St. James's held the opposite view. He was quite sure that the jackdaw and the magpie did not contemplate marriage. He had known them for years. They were ruffians—both of them. It was exceedingly probable that they had both been nursed in the lap of luxury and had escaped to lead a Bohemian life in the park. Their original intention had doubtless been to roam the wide world, but they were idle, dissolute birds, and their ambitions for a life of travel had soon been quenched. They were not domesticated.

"But" said the "Daily Graphic," "how about that nest within a foot of which they have been seen sitting?"

"It was somebody else's nest—not theirs. I've never seen them building. They're fond you know—of other birds' eggs. An old gentleman often brings them hard-boiled eggs, and they'd help themselves to any others that came handy—and young birds too if they get the chance."

"But the writer in the "Times" talks about the union being blessed with offspring and—

"There ain't goin' to be no offspring. They're only chums; they're not matin'."

"But supposing there were eggs and you—"

"There ain't goin' to be no eggs."

"Why not?"

"Why not? Because they're both cock birds. That's all. Good day."

And that seemed to settle the matter.

## THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

### CERTAIN PROPOSED ALTERATIONS.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council intends after due notice to make certain alterations in the regulations for the admission of candidates to the Civil Service of India. It is proposed that in future selected candidates before proceeding to India shall be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Evidence Act, and the principal vernacular language of the province to which the candidate is assigned (these four subjects are compulsory) and in not more than two of the following subjects (optional): the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Indian Contract Act, Hindoo and Mohammedan Law, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History of British India and (for candidates assigned to the Province of Burmah only) Chinese. The selected candidates, who on examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character and conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, will be certified by the Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, subject to their compliance with the regulations in force for that service for the time being.

## GEN. SHERMAN IN RUSSIA.

"GENERAL SHERMAN IN RUSSIA" in the April *Century* consists of extracts from the great fighter's journal of his tour of Europe in 1871-72, continuing the narrative from last month's magazine:

Moscow, Monday, May 20. Yesterday was a beautiful day, with a bright, warm sun and pleasant breeze. Early in the morning an aide

## WRITERS AND READERS.

From time to time we have heard of a post humous volume of essays by Mr. Francis Adams. Now these are actully in print, and the book will be published at once under the title, "Essays in Modernity." Some of the essays appeared in the reviews as they were written; others are quite new. Their subjects include Tennyson, Swinburne, Shelley, and Rudyard Kipling. The last-named is viewed alike as the Anglo-Indian storyteller and as the poet. Mr. John Lane publishes the volume.

Lord Roberts is inclined to assign the foremost place in the roll of British commanders to Marlborough. He says this in a preface to the volume "Twelve British Soldiers," which is just appearing under the editorship of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. "From a moralist's point of view," remarks Lord Roberts, "Marlborough was not faultless; but as a general he had few equals and no superior." The verdict upon Cromwell is that he was a master of the art of war, as well as a great administrator. He recognised, Lord Roberts points out, that the most efficient army is one composed of self-respecting men of exemplary character, who are well paid and well treated.

It is forty-four years since Charlotte Bronte died. It would be interesting to know the number of copies of "Jane Eyre" which have been sold by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. Mr. Smith prizes one thing in connection with the publication of this novel—that is, the wrapper which enclosed the manuscript of "Jane Eyre." It had upon it the half-erased names and addresses of a number of publishers to whom it had been sent, and who declined to publish it. This led the firm's "reader" to read the manuscript to the end; he sat through the night until he had finished it, and advised its publication forthwith. The sale has continued to be large up to the present day.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly begin a new series, to which he has given the name of the Overseas Library. He has reasoned as follows: "Everywhere the note of imperialism is being sounded. Why not a set of popular novels that shall create a true and vivid picture of the many lands in which the English pioneer and colonist is building up the empire of the future?" The Overseas Library will endeavor to collect such sketches, alike for the English reader at home and in Greater England. The local color of Paraguay is the inspiration of the first volume, called "The Ipane," which is by Mr. Cunning-hame Graham. Next, South Africa and British Guiana will furnish volumes, the price being always a shilling, paper; two shillings, cloth.

Captain Younghusband has a good story of how the American sailor, on active service, utilises the name of his President. It occurs in the captain's new book, "The Philippines and Round About," which Messrs. Macmillan will publish after Easter. On board an American warship he came upon the notice," Visitors are directed not to recline on this bunk—by order of the President" Captain Younghusband says that a kindly and chivalrous feeling prevailed among the American soldiers in Manila towards our own Queen for frequently, of an evening, their bands played and they sang, "God Save the Queen." We suspect, however, that, like many another commentator, Captain Younghusband was unaware that the American national hymn, most appropriate, too, to American soldiers abroad, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," is sung to the air of "God Save the Queen." The book deals with the whole situation in the Philippines.

Mr. Barton Baker is known for a book on Our Old Actors, and another dealing with the London stage from 1576 to 1888. He has just finished a volume on historic London, and this Messrs. Chapman will publish soon. The idea of it is conveyed in the title, Stories of the Streets of London—that is the legends and anecdotes connected with our famous buildings and thoroughfares. Starting from St. Paul's Mr. Baker pursues his way through the streets, lanes, nooks, and corners lying between Smith-fields and Thames-street, Holborn and White-friars, Soho and Westminster, St. James's and Mayfair. Thus he covers the entire London of art, literature, law, the drama, politics, and fashion. He seeks to make the personal London of the past live again.

Two books referring to royal people are to be published by Messrs. Innes soon after Easter. One is a historical and genealogical work, on which Mr. Henry Murray Lane, the Chester Herald, has been engaged. It is entitled "The Royal Daughters of England." That text goes so wide that the work is really a compendium of the public and private history of most of the royal and illustrious families of Europe for over 800 years. The other book is "The Legitimist Kalendar for 1899," which has various new features. These include a table showing the descendants now living of Mary Queen of Scots. An attempt has also been made to give a list of the Ministers of the exiled dynasty, thus supplying a want deplored by Lord Rosebery in his speech to the Scottish Historical Society in 1897.

President McKinley's selection of Mr. Herbert Putnam to succeed the late John Russell Young as Librarian of Congress has met with general approval in the United States. Mr. Putnam is the son of George P. Putnam, founder of the well-known publishing house, and graduated at Harvard in 1883. He took the librarianship of the Minneapolis Athenæum in the following year, and organised the Minneapolis Public Library, a free city institution; which when he left it in 1891, had grown to be the fifth in the United States incirculation. In 1895 he was chosen librarian of the Boston Public Library, a £1,600 poisition, and he resigns it to accept the new national position at £1,200. Mr. Putnam is in the prime of life, and last year was president of the American Library Association, a body which earnestly urged his name upon President McKinley for the present appointment. It is expected that under Mr. Putnam's administration the Library of Congress will become really the leading library in the United States, as it certainly is already by far the most beautiful and best equipped building in America if not in the world.

Mr. Bret Harte's story "Gabriell Conroy" is to be reissued by Messrs. Chatto at three-and-sixpence. The novel "The Individualist," which has been appearing in the "Fortnightly" with the signature "Wentworth Moore," will shortly be published by Messrs. Chapman. The volume will bear the real name of the author, who is of course, Mr. W. H. Mallock.—The same firm announce a story, "A Lass of Lennox," by Mr. James Strang, who has made some mark as a lyrical writer and contributor to the magazines. The scene of the story is laid in a manufacturing district in the west of Scotland.—Mr. Richard Whiteing's successful novel "No. 5, John-street," is being published in America by the Century Company.

The "Statemen's Year-Book" for 1899, edited by Dr. Scott Keltie, will be issued next week by Messrs. Macmillan.—Major Baldock's monograph on Cromwell as a soldier will be published in the Wolseley Series towards the end of April, when there occurs the tercentenary of the Protector.—"In Modern Spain" is a book dealing with that country which Mr. Elliot Stock will shortly publish. It is by Mr. Reginald St. Barbe, who has recently lived in Spain.—Mr. Heinemann is republishing in parts the fine Meissonier art work which appeared some time back.—The "Academy," justly priding itself upon penetrating into remote and unheard-of places of the Empire, prints a letter from a grateful reader in Ipoh, Kinta, Perak, in the Malay Peninsula. The correspondent however will make the usual remark about ignorance at home when he read that the scene of his labours is read as "Kinta."

Messrs. Longmans and Co., will publish very shortly "The Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, D. D., Bishop of St. Andrews," by his nephew, Dr. John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury. It will be remembered that the Bishop of St. Andrews was a nephew of the poet's. His career as Bishop of St. Andrews was distinguished, among other ways, by his efforts to bring about a union between the Scottish Churches. His ideal was a "united church for a united kingdom," a subject upon which is diligently wrote and lectured.

Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson's "Book of Golf and Golfers" will be published in a few days by Messrs. Longmans and Co. It contains nearly eighty portraits and illustrations of various kinds. The papers are contributed by Miss Amy Pascoe, H. H. Hilton, J. H. Taylor, H. J. Whigham, and Messrs. Sutton and Sons.

So much of the literary inspiration of the day being what is called topical, the Ritualistic clergyman is sure to be "in request" by the fiction makers. "Sunningham and the Curate" is the title of a story upon which the authoress of "A Champion in the Seventies" (Edith A. Barnett) has been engaged, and which will appear within the next few weeks. Sunninghan is a small village. The time chosen may be described as about half-way between the early Tractariam period and the present. The Sunningham curate is a new arrival and Ritualist, who wakes up the placid old place much to the discomposure of the old-fashioned parishioners, and of their rector, who values nothing more than a quiet life.

## A CLERGYMAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

The Rev. George Croke Robinson, M.A., the well known and popular Vicar of Whitton, Middlesex, in writing to Prof. Munyon in a second letter from Whitton Vicarage, says: "May I be allowed, although unasked by you, to make a voluntary statement as to your system of medicine? I think that the great charm of your method, as, indeed, of Homœopathy generally, is in its simplicity, gentleness, tonic effect, and prompt action. It is simple, because there is no mixing of medicines, as in other systems, but one remedy is given for each specific disease. It is gentle, because it treats the human body like what it really is, a most delicate machine; and the remedies have no drastic effect, like the old-fashioned drugs It is a tonic system throughout. The old way of weakening the body is entirely exploded, for all your remedies are to build up, not to pull down. It is prompt in action, for the speedy effects of some of your medicines in ordinary complaints seem to be

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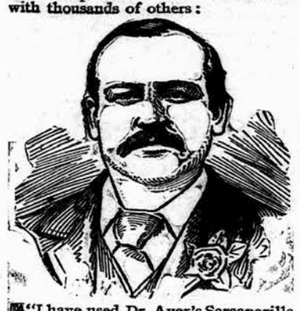

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TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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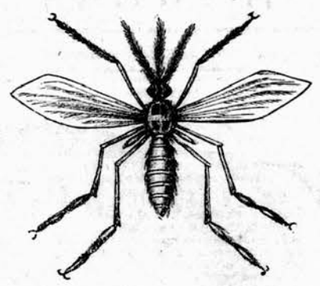

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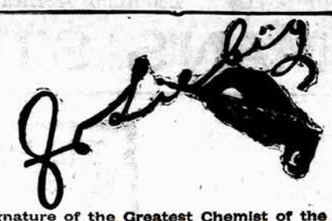

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